BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1822. [NUMBER 1564.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Secretary.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Notification.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to publish the following sailing directions for the port of Bassadore in the Persian Gulf by Lieutenant Herne, Master Attendant at Kishme,

Two Buoys having been placed on the edge of the Sands forming the Channel into Bas-adore anchorage, the following are their Bearings.

The Red Buoy is in 6 fathoms mud at low water spring Tides.

The Flag Staff on Bassadore point N. E¼E.

Highest Hummock on Kishma E.b S½S.

The Black Buoy in 4 fathoms at low water spring Tides with the Flag Staff on Bassadore point EbN¼N. Highest Hummock on Kishma Eb S½S. The Flag on the dry Bank open to the Northward of Bassadore EbN¾N. with the Black Buoy bearing NNW. the course in the anchorage is E.NE. allowing for Tide.

With a fair wind and the Red Buoy bearing NE. and the Black North or Nb. E. steer in about N.EbN. until the Flag Staff on Bassadore point bears East, then haul up to pass the Beacon Flag on the dry bank at a quarter of a Mile distant and anchor with the Grove of Date Trees in one with the Highest Hummock SbEE. in 7 fathoms soft mud.

With a working wind and the Red Buoy in sight, do not bring it to the Northward of N.Eb N when standing over to the Eastward and not to stand further over than to bring the Black one NNE¼E. observing when past the Buoys never to bring the Black to the Southward of SWb W. or in standing over to the Eastward to bring the Red one further to the Westward than SbW until well past when it may be brought to bear SSW.

The Buoys are distant from each other nearly 3 miles bearing NWbW ¼W. and SEbE¼E.

The directions given by Lieut. Grubb, will be found equally adequate to conduct a Vessel through this channel, with the least water on the spring tides 3 fathoms.

(Signed) G. HERNE,
Master Attendant.

BASSADORE,
4 July 1822.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
13th August 1822.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to rescind the Advertisement published under date the 3d May last, prescribing the production of Certificates from the Collector of Customs at the presidency to entitle Goods passing to the interior for the private use of European Gentlemen to exemption from duties.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
15th August 1822.

જાહેર-નામો

ફેવોજે-શ્રી-ગુજરાથી-અંગરેજી-મુલક મધે-અંગરેજ-લોકોનો-ખારાગત-ખરચ-શારુ-માલ-જશે-તે-અડીના-જકાતદારનો દાખલો-દેખાડછે-તી આરે-તે-માલ-વગર જકાત-જાએ-એ-બાબત-તારીખ ૩ મે શંને ૧૮૨૨ ના-દીને-જાહેર-નામો-જાહેર કીધોછે-તે-જાહેર-નામો-હાલ-ગવરનર-શાહેબે-ફોશલમાથી-૨૬-કીધોછે-તે-વગર-દાખલે-ખીજ-જકાત-મલ-જવા-દેશે-તા-૧૫ આગશટ-શંને ૧૮૨૨ અંગરેજી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. to Gov. in the Persian Dept

શ્રી

ખચાગી ક્યાદીર મન
કેબાજે બંજીરે ડીબંઈજીન બંમે
ન મેલચે ઘેછગીચેબંઘછ સ
ફ મઈફતો ઘેબીફ નચાતઘાબ્રં
મજીફ ઘબેન્ન ઘજીતીફ તેબ્બચ
ઘીન નચાત મબી છેબે મ્બપુન તા
મીબે ૩ મઘેમે ૧૮ ૧૮૨૨ તે
બ્રેબી મબીરમબ મઘન્ન બઘે
તો ગવનર્ ભાઘેઘ ઘબ્બજીર્ ઇ
ન ઈનન્નજ ગ્રેબ્ઘ યાબી નઘ મેન્ન
બઘે ઘબેન્ન નબતા ઘીબં નચાત
મબી ઇતીફ તાજીબે ૧૬ મઘે બ
ગઇ ૧૮ ૧૮૨૨ ઈજબી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. to Gov. Persian Dept

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on Tuesday the 20th instant being a Hindoo Holyday (Gunesh Chatoortee) no business will be transacted at the General Treasury.

J. BEST,
Sub-Treasurer.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
GENERAL TREASURY,
16th August 1822.

AT THE COURIER OFFICE

INTEREST BONDS, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds of Goods, ditto ditto on Block, Policies of Insurance on Goods, ditto on Block, Bills of Lading.

Advertisement.

ON MONDAY THE 19TH INSTANT,
AT 11 O CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
AT THE
ARSENAL,

SUNDRY Unserviceable condemned Ordnance STORES, belonging to the Honorable Company, list whereof may be seen at this Office—The lots to be to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk and expense of the purchaser.

C HODGSON,
Lieut. Col. of Artillery, & Commissary of Stores

BOMBAY,
GRAND ARSENAL,
12th August 1822.

Passed,
By Order of the Mil. Board,
P. FEARON,
Secretary Mil. Board.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
14th August 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in consequence of the return of Mr. W. H. HAMILTON, to England, from ill health, the partnership which has subsisted between him and Mr. A. MACKINTOSH, under the firm of MACKINTOSH & HAMILTON, was dissolved on the 31st ultimo; and that the business of the establishment will be conducted, as heretofore, by Mr. MACKINTOSH, to whom all claims are to be preferred and payments made for account of the said partnership.

ALEX. MACKINTOSH,
W. H. HAMILTON.

Bombay 1st August 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE FOR SALE
AT THEIR ROOMS
(The property of an Officer who has left the Presidency)
A FASHIONABLE
NEW BRASS MOUNTED
CURRICLE,
SENT OUT TO ORDER

PAINTED a rich Brown, with a set of Curricle Harness to match, spare Reins and Saddle for Buggy Harness, and every thing else complete.

PRICE Rs. 2500.

Bombay 2d August 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On MONDAY next the 19th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
In Medow Street;

SUNDRY Household Furniture, Glass, Queens, and China ware—a few Casks of rejected Beer; and also few Pieces of Europe Bandana Handkerchiefs, to close a concern.

At 12 o'clock will put up several Saddle Horses, &c &c.

Bombay, August 16th 1822.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GODOWNS
UNDER THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. Forbes and Co.

SOME GRUAU LA ROSE, and CHATEAU MARGAUX, CLARET, of superior quality and high flavour, imported from Bordeaux direct to Calcutta, and brought round from thence in the Thetis, which may be had in Cases containing one dozen each, the former at Rupees 25, and the latter at Rupees 20 per dozen.

Bombay 10th August 1822.

TO BE RAFFLED
AS SOON AS THE LIST IS FILLED UP

A HANDSOME BRASS TELESCOPE with stand by TROUGHTON having three Terrestial and three Celestial powers, the latter admirably adapted for observing the Satellites of Jupiter and transits of Venus &c.

To be divided into 40 Numbers at one Gold Mohur each.

Tickets in the above Raffle may be had at "*The British and Foreign Library.*"

Bombay 10th August 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests ..	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR
BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.....	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO
WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, ...	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine.....	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto....	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum.....	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy.....	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin.....	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

On Wednesday next the 21st Instant

AT A GODOWN

UNDER THE OFFICE OF

FREDERICK AYRTON, Esq.

A QUANTITY of Pale Ale, in Casks, in good condition, from the respectable House of Messrs. Taylor and Co.

Bombay, August 17th 1822.

KEMPT AND Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

MONDAY THE 26TH INST.

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR,

THE NEAT AND MODERN

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE

OF THE LATE

Captain J. Mack,

OF THE H. C. MARINE,

DECEASED,

AT his late Residence, immediately adjoining to the Police office in the Fort.

Comprising—Modern Plate, Plated-ware, Queens & Glass ware, Handsome Bureaus and Wardrobes, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Pictures, Oil Floor-Cloths, Wine, Beer, &c. &c. The property may be viewed any day, except Sunday.

Sale to commence each day at 11 forenoon.

Bombay, 10th August 1822.

HOUSE

AND

GROUND,

FOR SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL DISPOSE OF

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON

OF

Wednesday the 11th of September next,

THAT Airy and Commodious dwelling House with the Ground thereto belonging, situate on the Beach of Back Bay.

By Order of the Executors,

OF THE LATE

William Milburn Esq.

CONDITION OF SALE.

10 Per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the lot is knocked down—The purchaser to be at the expense of conveyance.

Bombay, August 16th 1822

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS,

On WEDNESDAY the 11th September next

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c.

BELONGING TO THE ESTATE

OF THE LATE

Wm. MILBURN, Esq.

AT HIS LATE RESIDENCE IN THE BEACH

BACK BAY,

CONSISTING OF

PLATE, Plated ware, Glass, Queensware, Cots, Tables, Couches, Chairs &c. and a select and valuable assortment of Books.

Sale to commence each day at 11 Forenoon.

N. B. Catalogues will be published

Bombay August 17th 1822

Mr. John Mitchell

COACH BUILDER

HAS FOR SALE,

On Commission.

A HANDSOME second hand Barouch built by Dykes and Company, Calcutta, to run with one or two horses; And neat Shigrampo; also an elegant new Chariot of his own building, which he will sell or exchange as may suit the convenience of any gentlemen in want of the Chariot.

He has also two second hand Curricles for sale on reasonable terms for ready money.

J. M. has the pleasure to inform the public, he has received per ship Medina a few sets of rich Chariot lace, and a quantity of very superior Morocco leather, which he has for sale.

Baboola, 16th August 1822.

Advertisement.

IT is requested that any person to whom ANTONIA DE NAVARRE, a Catholic Missionary, is known, will intimate to the EDITOR of this Paper, where the said A de N. is now resident, or whether to his knowledge he has left India.

Should this Advertisement meet the eye of ANTONIA DE NAVARRE, it is desired he will state his present place of residence to the person abovementioned, or to his brother at Smyrna with whom he is joint heir to a property left by their father who died at that place last year.

Bombay, 17th August 1822.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS AND REMARKS,

THE PRINCIPAL

EX. MOVEMENTS,

OF DUNDAS:

ROYAL OCTAVO:

Inscribed by Permission

TO THE MOST NOBLE

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS

K. G.

&c. &c. &c.

BY MAJOR JAMES 67TH REGT.

ILLNESS rendering the author unequal to the labor and exertion of the Press, the above work will be published by and for Captain T. G. HALL, 67th Regiment.

By whom will also shortly be published

A SECOND EDITION,

CORRECTED AND IMPROVED,

OF MAJOR JAMES'S

Battalion Movements,

PRINTED AT CALCUTTA IN 1809.

Subscriptions for the Extra-Movements received at the COURIER OFFICE,

BY MESSRS. KEMPT AND CO.

AND BY MESSRS. BAXTER AND CO.

Price, ½ bound, Rupees 18.

In Wrappers, Rupees 12.

Bombay, 1st June 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Effects in Bombay of MANOCKJEE MUNCHERJEE GHEESTA, late of Surat, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE GHEESTA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant the Nephew, of the said deceased, all concerned are hereby apprized thereof—Dated this 16th of August 1822.

જાહેર ખબર

અરનારુ શુરતનો રેહવાસી • પારશી • મોંઘ્રીજી મંનચેરજી ખીશતાનુ વકીલાત નામુ શ્રી ચુંબજ નો કુંનરાબલ રીકારડર શાહેબનો કોરટ મોંધે થી એ • અનારનો તારીખ નો નામેનથરોજી નશારવાનજી

ખીશતાને આપીકુછે એ ભાજત • ૧૮ વે લોકોને જાહેર થાએ *

તા ૧૬ મી અગાશટ ૧૮૨૨

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Reverend Fre JOAO LUIS, Vicar General, has this day purchased from Vadowjee Chrustnajee, of Bombay Inhabitant, a Hill called Mogacha Dariah, situate at Breach Candy near Maluckxemy's Road; if any person or persons have any claim or demand on the same premises, he or they are hereby requested to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 17th August 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of SHAIK AHMED MUEDENBA ROYCE, late of Bombay, Mahomed Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to SARRAH BEBEE of the same place, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the widow of the deceased—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 14th August 1822

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT ANTHONY BROMLEY, Esquire, deceased, late a Major in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder to DAVID CAPON, Esquire, Executor in the said Will named,—All persons concerned therein are thereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY,
16th August 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Mrs ROZAINE OXAINE, late of Bombay, Portugueze, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder, to SAMUEL GOODFELLOW, Esq. one of the Executors in the said Will named—All persons concerned are hereby apprised thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY,
16th *August* 1822.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM MILBURN, Esquire, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder to HENRIETTA MILBURN, JOHN WEDDERBURN, and LIMJEE COWASJEE, the Executrix and Executors in the said Will named—All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTOR.

BOMBAY,
16th August 1822.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ACTING GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF, will hold a LEVEE at Government House on MONDAY 19th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Signed T. H. BLAIR,
Mil. Secretary.

THE MOUNT,
August 16th 1822.

HEAD QUARTERS BOMBAY,

Wednesday 7th August 1822.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Commander in Chief.

No. 1. IN publishing to this Army the sentiments, (as expressed above) of the Government of which he has the honor to be a member, Lieut. General Sir Charles Colville cannot deny himself the satisfaction of adding his individual opinion of the correct system and conduct of His Majesty's 65th Regiment in those relations which have naturally connected him more immediately with them.

2. He will consider it an highly gratifying duty to request of the most noble the Commander in Chief in India, that these joint testimonials may be brought to the knowledge of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and who (His Excellency has every respectful assurance) will have equal satisfaction in laying them before the King in such manner as will best obtain the most gracious consideration of His Majesty.

(True Extract)

D. LEIGHTON,
Adj. General of the Army.

BOMBAY CASTLE 10TH AUGUST 1822.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to direct that Mr. Chief Secretary Warden accompany the Honorable the Governor on his proceeding to the Deccan, and that the duties of Secretary in the Military Political and Secret Departments at the Presidency be performed by Mr. James Farish.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 17TH AUGUST 1822.

On Thursday evening the free trader Katherine Stuart Forbes, Capt. Ingram Campbell, from London, arrived here. She left Portsmouth 29th April and Madeira 10th May. She spoke H. M. S. Ganges on the 10th July off the Cape.

Passengers, Lt. F. D. Daly H. M. 4th Dragoons, Mrs. and Miss Daly, Mr. George Richmond, Assistant Surgeon H. M. 4th Drags, Mrs. A. Best, Messrs. Hy. Young and W. W. Malet, *writers*, Mrs. C. Shaw, Messrs. Robert Webb J. H. Mudie, *Cadets*, Lieut. James Robinson H. M. 67th Regt., Harriet Jolliff and Benj. Johnson.

This ship has brought accounts of the safe arrival of the Mulgrave Castle, Cadmus, Orpheus and Phœnix from this port in England. The James Sibbald and Barkworth were to sail for this port, the former in about a month and the latter in about six weeks after the Katherine Stuart Forbes.

We have not heard of any political intelligence of importance, except that hostilities between Russia and Turkey seemed almost inevitable.

The six new directors are
William Astell,
Charles Grant,
C. Marjoribanks,
C. E. Prescott,
George Smith,
Sweny Toone, Esquires.

James Pattison Esq. is the Chairman, and Wm. Wigram Esq. deputy chairman for the present year.

We copy the following extracts from our Private Correspondent.

The accounts from Russia, the opinions entertained in Germany, of which so many of the Courts are in the Russian interest, the intelligence from Constantinople, all tend to diminish the confidence in a reconciliation which appearances seemed rather to favour.

With respect to France itself there are not wanting persons here, well acquainted with that country, who yet maintain that General Berton is not in that desperate state in which he is represented to be, and that the Royal Forces are afraid to come in contact with him.

In the House of Commons.—Mr. Canning has given notice of a motion for the 30th April for repealing that part of the act (the 30th) of Charles the 2nd which debars Catholic Peers from sitting and voting in the House of Lords. The right hon'ble gentleman, in giving this notice, remarked that he by no means

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

wished to interfere with the general question of Catholic emancipation, which Mr. Plunkett brought forward last sessions.

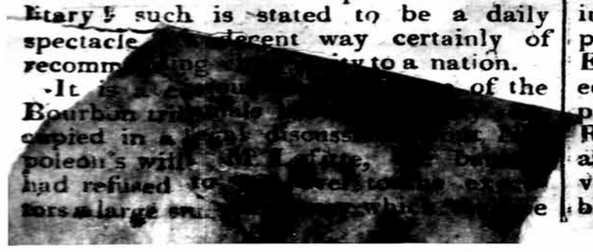
Mr. Plunkett declared the gratification he felt at seeing any part of such a question in the hands of his right hon'ble friend: but added, in reply to a question from Mr. Tierney, who pressed for a prompt agitation of the general question, that though he had not made up his mind upon the expediency of bringing forward the same measure which h had submitted last year under existing circumstances, he remained unalterably attached to its support, and would be governed, in proposing it during the present sessions, by the wishes of the principal Catholics whom he consulted. He had however, as yet come to no conclusion as to the time of moving it. Si John Newport strongly urged the justice of considering this subject without delay.

The letters from Ireland give a distressing description of that ill fated population. Sir John Newport has given notice of his intention to review the policy of the Government towards Ireland

Through the United States, accounts from St. Domingo, to the 24th February, have been received. Their contents are important. It is said that the president Boyer had succeeded in extending his government throughout the whole of the Island, without bloodshed. The total force under his command is stated to amount to 20,000 men. All the principal forts were garrisoned by black troops, and from the energy displayed in the civil and military administration of the government, it was fully expected that no attempts would be made by the inhabitants of the Spanish part of the island to oppose his authority. All the blacks had been emancipated. Some jealousies continued to exist between the coloured people and blacks, and a portion of the latter it had been deemed expedient should be disarmed.

The accounts from France possess one exclusive character, revolt and rebellion. Every day proves that the Ultra Administration are not fit for to govern or scarcely fit to live in revolutionized France. They seem to have returned to the country under the delusion that the public mind has stood still during the last thirty years. They forget that the throes by which they were heaved into England, produced as it were, a new political birth in their country: that the child of the revolution has now grown into manhood, and they absurdly endeavour to lull it with tales of priestcraft, and to swathe it in the swaddling clothes of the old regime. The consequence is natural, risings have taken place in various parts of the country which have all the appearance of previous concert. The most serious of these was headed by General Berton, an old contemporary of Napoleon at the military college of Brienne: he is a man of considerable talent and of some literary acquirements, having been for some years a coadjutor of the Minerve. This General raised the tricolored cockade in Saumur at the head of 50 men, who are said to one time to have increased to 2,000 men. Subsequent reports say that his force has dispersed, and that its leader has taken refuge in the forest of Parthenuy, into which numerous bands of gens d'armerie have been sent with directions to take him alive, if possible. Such is the result as mentioned in the very questionable columns of the Parisian press. The metropolis itself has been the scene of commotion. In despite of popular feeling, the Missionaries countenanced by the Archbishop of Paris, continue to preach. The churches are instantly surrounded by a mob who throw squibs & crackers amongst the Ultra Congregation, and a general dispersion takes place amid the groans of the devout and be trumpets of the military! such is stated to be a daily spectacle [illegible] decent way certainly of recomm[illegible]ty to a nation.

It is a [illegible] of the Bourbon [illegible] copied in a [illegible] disposs[illegible] poleon's will [illegible] had refused to [illegible] tors a large [illegible]



Emperor had deposited in his hands; alleging that he might be liable to a second claim on the part of the heir: the tribunal in the first instance dismissed the suit of the executors on the ground that they only proved extracts from the will, when they were bound legally to produce the document entire. The original will is in England. It is a most important and voluminous document, and would, we are credibly informed, occupy at leat twelve hours in the transcription. The publication is however at present rendered unnecessary. We know from our own peculiar private sources that Lafitte has compounded with the executors on the following terms—He agrees to allow 4 per cent. interest from a certain date, which he guarantees to pay for five years, at the expiration of which period he is to pay the principal, provided no demand is previously made on behalf of the young Napoleon.

The State of the public mind in Spain may be collected from the single fact that the popular chief Riego has been nominated president of the cortes. A deputation waited on the Monarch to acquaint him with the election, with the news of which he is said to have been considerably affected. He opened the sessions, however, on the 1st with a speech from the throne, and was answered by Riego, who spoke of the obstacles which the constitutional cause still encountered, and of the firm determination of the Cortes to remove them. The King left the hall amid the shouts of "long live the constitutional King, the Cortes and the Spanish Nation". It is said that the departure of the King of Portugal has proved fatal to his sovereignty in the Brazils, and that various parties have arisen in that country, who, whatever may be their ulterior views, are united in a determination to rescue the Colonies from European thraldom.

The domestic report of this month is neither very voluminous nor very satisfactory. Disturbances have broken out in some parts of England, occasioned by penury and want of employment. In Ireland there is a sad catalogue of alternate conviction and crime—Thirty two poor creatures are said to have been sentenced to death in one batch at the special commission for the country of Cork, one half of whom were told that they held the tenure of their lives, on the good conduct of those who were at large. At the special sessions for either Cork or Limerick, one farmer was transported for seven years, under the insurrection Act, because he was found out of his house fifteen minutes after sunset.

REJECTION OF THE RUSSIAN ULTIMATUM.

PROSPECT OF IMMEDIATE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

From the Observer.—April 8th. It was mentioned on the 4th instant, that according to advices which had been received from Constantinople, dated the 5th, the Divan solemnly assembled on the 28th of Feb. to take into consideration the note of the Ambassadors. The result of this conference, was a reply transmitted to the Ambassadors, which was not so favourable to peace as had been expected. The reply was discussed in a Grand Divan or Council of State, at which were present, the Viziers, the Cadis of Romelia and Anatolia, the Commandants of the Janissary Corps, the Learned Doctors and the Muftis—"The assembly unanimously resolved," say advices from Constantinople of the 6th of March "that the propositions contained in the Russian Ultimatum were of a nature which never could be accepted. In consequence the Reis Effendi went to take the orders of the Sultan on the mode in which a notification should be made to the Ambassadors of England and Austria of the inutility of continuing to importune his Highness with propositions which the dignitaries of the Empire and the Monarch himself deemed inadmissible. Repeated interviews took place between Lord Strangford and the Reis Effendi, which terminated abruptly: and on the 3d instant a note was delivered to the English and Austrian Ambassadors, in Turkish manuscript, with a French translation, of which the following has been given as the substance.

"The Divan witnessess with pleasure the efforts which its friends the Ambassador of England and the Austrian Internuncio, make to adjust the differences which have arisen between the Sublime Porte and Czar of the Muscovite; but the Divan views as useless to the proposed object, all farther discussion of the propositions contained in the Russian *ultimatum*—propositions which are incompatible with the sovereignty of his Highness.

"It would be desirable that the above-mentioned ambassadors would make known to their Courts the subjects of complaint which the Porte has against the Muscovites, viz—That the Russian Consuls, chosen from the Greek nation, thinking themselves secure under their Barat (or Russian letter of naturalization) have openly taken part in the plots which have been concerted at Smyrna, and in the isles of the Archipelago, to insurrectionize the Rajahs (subjects of the Porte); that a Russian ship, laden with arms and ammunition, has been seized in the Gulf of Smyrna, when on the point of sailing for Ispara; that the merchants of Odessa sent to the Greek insurgents money and corn, supplies of which were seized in the strait of the Bosphorus; that Alex Ypsilanti, styling himself the 'Agent of Russia,' and attired in Russian uniform, came to Bucharest at the head of a troop composed of Greeks and Russians, seized the public coffers, put to death the Mussulmen merchants established in Walachia, and posted proclamations, exciting subjects of the Porte to insurrection, and promising them the aid of Russia; that, in truth, the Court of Russia had declared that all this was the work of particular individuals, who acted in opposition to the will of the Emperor; but that, notwithstanding this declaration, the traitor Michael Suzzo, after having opened the gates of Jassy to Ypsilanti, and after having decapitated several Turks who resided there, fled to Russia, where he was hospitably received, and supplied with money, as were also other Greek refugees; whilst his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, faithful to treaties, caused those to be arrested who fled into his dominions, and even confined Ypsilanti in a state prison.

"From these facts, the courts of England and Austria will judge whether it is Russia or Turkey which has provoked war. The Porte demanded no satisfaction whatever for these hostile circumventions on the part of Russia, the result of which only disturbed the peace of the Ottoman empire but an instant. But the Porte will not suffer that a foreign court, a known supporter of all the rebellions against the authority of his Highness, should come and interfere in the domestic affairs of the empire. If some Christian temple has been unlawfully demolished, it shall be restored after tranquillity shall have been completely re-established. His Highness will grant an amnesty to his Greek subjects of the Archipelago and Morea, when they shall have laid down their arms.

"The Ottoman troops shall continue to occupy Walachia and Moldavia, so long as the Divan shall consider those provinces as menaced by the Cossacks and Hetarists assembled on the eastern bank of the Pruth. With respect to the nomination of the Hospodar, the Sublime Porte acknowledges that treaties, among others that of Bucharest, prescribe it: hence she has no intention to refuse it, nor to make any change in the form of government guaranteed by conventions to those two principalities, as she has declared to the Walachian and Moldavian Boyars: only Russia having violated the treaty of Bucharest (as has been mentioned above), has no right to claim the execution of that article. His Highness having besides, by this treaty, liberty to name as Hospodar the person who shall deserve that favour, has already decided, that in future no Greek can be Hospodar either of Walachia or Moldavia; for the Greek princes, elevated to that post for a century, instead of showing themselves grateful and faithful, have accepted the pay of Russia, and have framed conspiracies, without reckoning that several of them, after having pillaged the people of Walachia and Moldavia, have fled into Christian countries with the unjust treasures, the fruits of their rapacity and tyranny. His Highness will name as Hospodar, either a Turk or a Walachian, as he has made known to the Boyars.

"Finally, it is not for the Porte to send commissioners to the frontiers to negotiate peace—she is not at war with Russia, notwithstanding all the provocations; and if the Muscovite armies shall begin hostilities, she has taken measures to repel them."

On the 22d March, Prince Metternich had a long conference with Count Golowkin, Russian Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, and the Russian Senator General Tatischeff. The latter, whose extraordinary mission appears to be terminated, is making preparations for his departure.

Private letters say, that such was the arrogance of the Divan in the negotiation with the ministers of Austria and England, that the latter, who has exhausted every diplomatic means of maintaining peace, set himself offended—*Journal des Debats.*

A private letter says that on receiving this note M de Lutzow let it fall from his hands, so incredible did its contents and tone appear. He could not believe his eyes, and reperused it several times previously to dispatching it for Vienna. It it also said, that Lord Strangford endeavoured to delay the courier, with the hope of obtaining some modification of its character.

April 9th. The last Paris Papers contain the news of the rejection of the Russian Ultimatum.

Hermanstad March 20th—The news from Moldavia and Walachia inspires horror. The Asiatic troops lay waste every thing with fire and sword. The city of Jassy was set on fire in several places. Whole streets were reduced to ashes, we tremble for Bucharest. The Kiaga Bey has published, that if he was forced to evacuate the country, he would carry all the male inhabitants into slavery, and that he would not leave a village standing.—The fugitives reach our frontiers almost naked. The soldiers strip them of all their clothes.

"A new Turkish army is assembling in the environs of Nyssa, and another on the frontiers of Bosnia. The troops in the environs of Sophia have set out for the Danube. It is expected that the Turks will shortly enter Servia, and the situation of Prince Melorsh, when hostilities break out, may become very critical." Algemeine Zeitung.

Ionian Islands. Accounts from Zante, of the 10th February, say that the division of the Ottoman fleet which lately left Constantinople has been seen off Navarino: It consists of six ships of the line and two frigates, and has troops and ammunition on board.

Augsburg March 29th. From a letter. "The news we received to-day from Warsaw positively announces war. The Generals in chief of the Russian armies of the south and west have had to attend a council of war at the grand head quarters at Minsk, in which the operations of the campaign have probably been decided on after dispatches brought by an extraordinary courier from St. Petersburgh. It seems that the Russians will shortly enter Wallachia and Moldavia

It is affirmed in a note subsequent to its Ultimatum that Russia had demanded of the Porte a large sum, to indemnify it for the expenses caused by the great armaments, which it has been compelled to make, in consequence of the insurrection of the Greeks, and the sanguinary scenes at Constantinople. The same thing was done when Austria sent an army to occupy the Kingdom of Naples.

We have not yet received any regular series of late English papers: a few in April of a late date reached us a short time before our paper was set for the press, from which we have made some extracts.

The entertainment at the Theatre on Thursday evening has become the ge-

neral theme of conversation, and we meet with no one who was present who does not speak of it with delight. Expectation had been raised to a very high pitch by the previous performance on the 5th instant, but we may venture to say that of the crowded and splendid audience which attended on this occasion, no one returned disappointed. The house resounded throughout the evening with thunders of laughter and applause The pieces were happily chosen. The part of Miss Harlow in the OLD MAID, on which the spirit of the farce chiefly depends, was inimitably well sustained, and the Song of "*Is Nobody coming to marry me*" was received and encored with bursts of applause. The affected airs of the Old Maid while seated at the Piano Forte in the confident anticipation of an early marriage, were most happily given, while the skill with which she touched the instrument would have done credit to any of the most accomplished candidates for Hymen's favors, among the younger part of the fair sex The interlude of *Silvester Daggerwood* kept up the humour of the evening unabated until the after piece of HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS, which was incomparable throughout, and defies any selection for particular notice. The house was frequently convulsed with laughter.

The Honorable the Governor was present with a strong party of female beauty in the Governor's Box.

The Charles Forbes and Medina are all ready for sea; but the weather is so squally and boisterous that it is probable they may be detained a tide or two till the weather moderates. The Nestor, Theaker, for London, is to sail the first week in September.

We are authorised to state that the Charles Forbes will not sail til Monday.

The Hon'ble the Governor left the Presidency early yesterday morning for the Dekhan.

ARRIVALS,—Captain J. Delamane 7th Regt. B. N. I.
Lieut. Macan 1st | 8th Regiment.
Lieut. C. T. Westley 2d | 5th.
Assistant Surgeon Geo. Richmond 4th Dragoons.
DEPARTURES,—L. F. Smith Artilery.
Assistant Surgeon C. Kane.
Cornet Peyton 3d Cavalry.

Nautical Chronicle AND *NAVAL REPORT.*

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—11th Aug. Imaum of Muscat's Frigate Liverpool Capt. Thomas Skene returned from Sea.
14th Brig Fanny Commander J. B. Smith from the Isle of France.
15th Ship Katherine Stewart Forbes Free Trader Captain J. Chapman from London.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 25, Cutter Trial, J. C. Paterson, from Negapatam 23d July; 27, H. M. Sloop Curlew, R. G. Dunlop, from Trincomalie; 28, Ship William Money, Jackson, from London 1st April.
DEPARTURES.—July 24, Brig Minerva, T. Fick, for Colombo; 26, Ship Apollo, G. Tennant, for Calcutta; do. Brig Hope, (American) B. Maun, for Boston; do. Ship George Cruttenden, 1. J. R. Bowman, for Covelong; 30, Ship Exmouth, Bramwell, for Rangoon; do. H. M. Sloop Curlew, Dunlop, do.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—16th July Indian Oak, J. Reid, from Batavia June 3.
21st Sally S. L. Deslandes, from Havre de Grace January 6.
DEPARTURES.—19th July Clarion G. Abbot, for Boston.
22d Duke of Lascaster J. Davies, for Liverpool.
Passengers per SALLY *from Havre de Grace to Calcutta.*—Mr. F. J. Cooke, and Mr. C. Cooke. *From Bourbon.*—Mr. J. Lemaitre.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.]—On Thursday the 15th August at St. Thomas's Church by the Reverend H. Davies, Senior Chaplain, Captain Roderick James Maclean of his H. M. 65th Regiment to Robina Jane, eldest daughter of Major Robert Hunter Hough, Deputy Auditor General.
BIRTHS.—At Poona on the 22d July, the Lady of Major Sutherland of a Son.
At Satara on the morning of the 8th instant, the Lady of Captain H. Adams of a Son.
On Thursday, 15th instant, at Bocage the Byculla, the Lady of Captain] Russell, H. C. Artillery, of a daughter.
DEATH.—On the 31st July, at the Parsonage, Kaira, Vibart Robinson, the [Son of the Rev. Samuel Payne, aged 4 months.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.] On the 5th July, Mr. John James Denton, of Vizagapatam, to Miss Anne Maria, second Daughter of the late Captain Marshall, Master Attendant of Coringa.
At Tanjore, on the 22d of July last, Rev. G. Perschneider, to Miss E. Kohlhoff, second Daughter of D. Kohlhoff, Esq.
BIRTHS.] On the 25th July, the Lady of C. H. Clay, Esq. of a daughter.
At Darwa, on the 22d July, the Lady of Captain Matthews, 19th Regiment N. I. of a daughter.
At Pondicherry on the 23d of July, the Lady of H. Atkinson, Esq. of a Son.
At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 20th July, Mrs. T. Taylor, of a daugther.
DEATHS.] At Vellore, on the 26th July, Captain George Lennox Nixon, 4 h N. V. B. aged 44 years and 7 months.
On the 22d July, near Vellore, on the route to Bangalore, to which place it was recommended she should be sent for change of air, ARABELLA, fifth daughter of Lieutenant O'Connell, of Fort St. George.
On the 22d July, Louisa, wife of J. Smart, Esq. M. D. Garrison Surgeon, in Child Birth, aged 24 years.
At Lymington Hunts, on the 13th of April last, in her fifteenth year, Helen Septima, daughter of George Lys, Esq. of Madras.

CALCUTTA

MARRIAGES.]—On the 13th July Mr. John Fenwick, to Miss Bella Marchand.
On the 22d July the Reverend W. Carey, D. D. to Mrs. Grace Hughes.
On the 20th July P. H. Newman, Esq. only Son of Paul Newman, Esq of Bower Hill Lodge, near Milksham, Wiltshire, to Miss Eliza Battye.
On the 17th July Mr. G. Burnett, of Moorshedabad, to Miss Ann Gore, daughter of the late Captain Thomas Gore.
BIRTHS.]—On the 13th July, Mrs. James Middleton, of a Daughter.
On the 11th July the Lady of Robert Alexander, Esq. of a still-born Child.
On the 15th July, Mrs. F. Harvey, of a Daughter.
On the 21st July, the Lady of Captain W. Swinton, 21st Native Infantry, of a Son.
In Chowringhee, on the 20th July, at the house of the Honorable J. Fendall, Esq. the Lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq. of a Son.
DEATHS.]—On the 17th July, A. H. Smith, Esq. Head Clerk in the Police Office, aged 49 years.
On the 15th July at Baullookhaul, Baboo Coshinaut Mookerjie, a man of worth and respectability, Head Native Writer in the Persian Department, which he entered in the year 1794-5.
On the evening of the 21st July, in his 28th year Basil Ronald, Esq. of the Firm of Messrs. Tulloh and Co. and lately a Lieutenant in the Honorable Company's Madras Artillery. He was a gentleman who was generally and most deservedly esteemed both in his public and private character, and carries with him to the grave, the regret of many friends who had the happiness to enjoy his acquaintance and friendship.
On the 4th July, at Cox's Bazar, near Chittagong, the Reverend James Colman, a Missionary from America, and who had removed from Rangoon to that place some time ago; and there fell a victim to what is called the jungle fever. However to be deplored is the early removal of a person who thus disinterestedly devotes himself to the best interests of strangers & foreigners in a state of the most deplorable ignorance; yet the American Missionaries in India deserve the praise of having commenced their labours amongst the heathen without seeking for the comforts of European Society; and hence we find them in the interior of Ceylon, at Rangoon, and at Cox's Bazar. In this choice of a seat of labour, they not only deserve our praise for disintertedness and self-denial, but for wisdom, for such situations best secure the language, and the society, and the confidence of the heathen; and of heathens least corrupted by the prevalent idolatry.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 27th of March, at Hulton Chaper, in the Parish of Runcorn, by special license, by the Rev. Dr. Blackburne, Warden of Manchester, Sir James Miller Riddell, of Arduamurchan and Sunart, Bart. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Sir R. Brooke, of Norton Priory, Cheshire, Bart.
On the 27th of March, at Stansted, Essex, by the Rev Thomas Canning, Mr. Thomas Trollope, Sergeon, of Halsted, to Mary, only daughter of the late Rev. Thamas Canning, of Elsenham, in the said country.
BIRTHS.—On Sunday the 24th of March, was sfaely delivered in Old Palace Yard, the Lady of the Hon. Thomas Stepleton, eldest son of Lord Le Despencer.
At Brussels, March 25, the Lady of Charles Henningsen, Esq. of a daughter.
On Friday, the 22d of March, at Upnor Lodge, Kent, Mrs. Samuel Baker of a daughter.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company Paper.

Wednesday, July 31, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 10d. per Madras Rupee.	}	nominal.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 10½d. per do.		
at 6 months' sight 1s. 11d. per do.		
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.		
Company's Paper—Remittable 14 per cent. prem.		
Unremittable 12½ „ „		

His Majesty's Brig Curlew, Captain Dunlop came in late on Saturday evening from Trincomalee, and brought accounts of the arrival in that Harbour of His Majesty's Ship Liffey, Commodore Grant, C. B. The Liffey sailed from Spithead on the 3d of April, so that she can have conveyed little, if any, public intelligence. She has brought out orders from the Admiralty for the breaking up of the Dock Yard establishments at Trincomallee—the establishment has accordingly been paid off and the Officers belonging to it will go home in the Globe, Store-ship.

The reduction of the Squadron upon the scale formerly noticed is also to be carried into effect immediately. This will only leave one Frigate, and two Sloops of War on this station.

His Majesty's Ships Leander and Glasgow are ordered home, and will call here in a few days previously to sailing for England. The Liffey is also coming up.

The following Passengers who came out in in the Liffey have arrived on the Curlew, and Major General and Mrs. Campbell were landed at Ceylon.

Sir James Home, Bart. Mr. C. Mottly for Calcutta, Messrs. R. Nelson, H. Harris, H. Beaver, and W. Hay, Cadets, Mr. W. Tucker, for Bombay, Lieut. Francis Hawkins, 89th Regt. Lieut. J. Patton, 46th Foot, James Hay Esq. Merchant for Calcutta, Mr. James Thompson, ditto.

The expected Ship William Money came in on Sunday, and brought the remainder of the Madras Packets for March—It now appears that she did not leave England with the Indiamen as before stated, as she remained at Portsmouth until the 1st of April—to that date we have received our files of Papers. London Couriers of the 28th March had previously been received, so that there is little added to our News.

We regret to observe that the disturbances in Norfolk and Suffolk have greatly increased Farmers and other respectable individuals who have hitherto maintained an irreproachable life are implicated in these disgraceful proceedings. The following letter is of the latest date, and shews the spirit which prevails.

"CITY, MONDAY EVENING.

"Letters which have been received from the Agricultural districts this morning, are far from being of a satisfactory nature. In Norfolk and Suffolk, a very bad spirit is abroad, and even the farmers now do not express their distress by grumblings, but in plain and intelligible language. At Snape, in Suffolk, one gentleman, a few days ago, had his stack yard and all his premisses destroyed, & only a sudden change of wind saved the village itself from destruction. During the whole of last week, many firings have taken place; horses have been shot, and much property destroyed in different parts of these two distressed counties. The farmers complain more of heavy expences, and want of demand for their produce, than of low prices; but they cannot conceive what benefit would be conferred on them by levying heavy taxes, in order that the receivers of these taxes may be enabled to return them again to the farmers in exchange for their productions."

The price of every description of grain continued to fall, and wheat was actually unsaleable, except of the finest qualities. Flour sold at the Corn market on the 29th of March at 37 Shillings the sack. The Farmer therefore has no prospect of relief.

The latest accounts from Ireland are also of a less pleasing character than we had expected.

The Papers of the 29th and 30th of March contain reports of fresh outrages, and express their regret that the accounts by the last Mail were very distressing. The ribbon system has extended to the County of Mayo; and Limerick, Tipperary, Kerry and Clare, are overrun with nightly marauders whose combined object of Theft, personal outrage, and violence, is pursued with melancholy and unremitted perseverance. The Insurrection act has hitherto produced little effect in those Counties.

The News from France continues very unsatisfactory, and too fully proves what we stated in our last to be the effect of the intelligence from that quarter. The latest Papers from Paris contain accounts of the arrest of numerous French Officers, and of other omiuous proceedings to suppress rebellion. The King is evidently afraid to march his Troops against the insurgents, who are in great force in the South This state of things cannot last long. Considerable alarm every where prevails, and the French Funds which had been in great request owing to the paying off of our fives had fallen materially.

In the North of Spain fresh outrages have taken place, but they are not of a serious nature.

Brussels Papers of the 26th of March announce the arrival of a Courier from the Emperor Alexander at the head quarter of Count Wittgenstein.

Immediately after his arrival, all the Generals received orders to repair thither without delay; and Count Wittgenstein made them acquainted with the orders which he had received. It was announced that all the troops would begin their march as soon as possible. Since that time the greatest activity is observed in all Corps; and the report was generally spread that the army was going to take the field.

The Courier nevertheless says that War will not take place, and that he is still sanguine with respect to the peaceful issue of the differences between Russia and Turkey.

We have been unable to discover any farther particulars of the Polish Conpiracy.

A Berlin Paper contains the following Paragraph.

LOWER ELBE, MARCH 6.

It is confirmed that a marriage is negociating between the King of England and the daughter of the King of Denmark (born 1793.)

Yesterday (March 28th) a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the Right Honourable George Canning was appointed Governor-General of Bengal.

The Paper of the same date notifies the appointment of Mr. Sergeant Blosset to be Chief Justice of Bengal.

Mr. Canning is to come out in H. M. Ship Newcastle, and was to sail in May.

Mr. Wilbraham was expected to succeed him as M. P. for Liverpool.

Private letters from London of the end of March state positively that Major General Sir Edward Barnes is nominated to succeed Sir Edward Paget as Governor of Ceylon.

The Funds continued to rise. The three per Cent. were at 81¼ & 81¾ on the 29th of March and were expected to reach 85 in the next month—The fours were at 95¼ and 98½.

Foreign Stock continued also to advance, and Spanish Bonds which some months ago were unsaleable had become the favorites in the Market. Hear this ye enemies to reform.

The Murderers of Mrs. Donetty had not been discovered.

The Daphne was under an engagement to sail on the 10th of April, so that she may hourly be expected to arrive.

The markets at home for all produce continue unfavorable, but as far as our enquiries have reached, some amendment was visible.

Our time of publication being so near at hand we have only had time cursorily to glance over our latest Papers, but we believe, we have noticed every striking occurrence.

Our files being now complete up to the 1st of April we intend to carry on our Parliamentary abstract in the next Courier.

His Majesty's Brig Sophia will sail for Trincomalee to-morrow morning.

The homeward bound Ship General Palmer has cleared out and is ready for Sea, and Captain Truscott intends to sail to-morrow night. This Vessel has been despatched with uncommon celerity—She arrived in the Roads it will be remembered on the 2d instant, and has since delivered and received a full Cargo. The following is a corrected list of her Passengers.

Mrs. Crutenden, Mrs. Loader and Child, Mr. Ternan and 2 children;—Sir. E. Barnes, K. C. B. Captains Dawson and Hutchinson, A. D. C. Revd. J. O. Parr, Revd. T. Close, Major McAllister 13th Dragoons, Major J. B. Constant, Do. Capt. Gordon, H. M. 45th Regt. Lieutenants Agnew, Forster, and Chauval, M. N. J. Lieut. Sheriff, Horse Artillery, four children of J. Carruthers, Esq. two Children of Captain Trueman's, 16 Invalids, 6 Women, 6 Children and 14 Charter Party Passengers.

The following numerous Passengers arrived on the Money.

For Madras:—Mrs. French, Mrs. Frank, Miss Daniell, Miss E. Daniell, Miss McCabe;

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by, JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.
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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Lieut. St. John B. French, M. E. Rt. Mr. C. Edward Oakes, Writer H. C. S. Mr. Thos. M. Hislop, Cav. Cadet H. C. S.; Messrs. Evelyn J. Gascoigne, Thos. Francis Baber, James Wilson Gordon, William Armitt Miller, William Henry Budd, George Noble Daniell, P. M. Stirling, E. W. Holland, Henry Vaderzee, H. C. Carling W. Wingfield, and J. T. Lugard, Infantry Cadets; Master Robert and Charles Frank.

For Calcutta:—Mrs. Loch and Master John Adam Loch, Mrs. Hall and the two Miss Halls, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Jackson, Miss Pattle, Lieut. Aldwell Taylor, H. M. 38th Foot, Messrs. Edward C. Ravenshaw, John Stanely Clake, Henry Morris, Edward Harding, and Bailie Golding, Writers H. C. S.; Mr. J. Jackson, Cavalry Cadet; Messrs. Edward Jackson, The Hon'ble H. Gordon, D. Ross, John Dyson, W. John B. Knynett, George Byron, Edward Dupre Townshend, John Chas. Lumsdaine, James Craigie, Henry N. Worsly, and Frederick Corner, Infantry Cadets; Masters Henry and William Dodsworths.

The Golconda arrived at Diamond Herbour on the 12th instant, all well.

Mad. Cour. July 30th

Sir Edward Barnes returned to the Presidency yesterday from the Mysore Country, having taken his passage to England on the General Palmer; this Ship however does not sail before Saturday; on which day Sir Edward Barnes is expected to embark.

His Majesty's Sloops Curlew, Captain Dunlop, and Sophie, Captain French, have sailed on a Cruize since our last report—as also the Ship Exmouth, Captain Bramwell, for Rangoon.

We have been obligingly favored with a London Paper of the 1st of April, from which we give the subjoined Extracts—Some further Extracts will be found in the subsequent columns.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain Daniel Ross, of the Bombay Marines, was appointed Marine Surveyor in India. in the room of Captain Charles Court, deceased.—The following ships were thus timed, viz. for Madras and Bengal: Astell, to be afloat April 4, sail to Gravesend April 14, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs May 17. For Bengal: Warren Hastings, Winchesea, and Dorsetshire, to be afloat April 20, sail to Gravesend April 30. days and be in the Downs June 3. For Bengal: Coldstream, to be afloat May 20, Gravesend on the 30th, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs July 3.

"His Majesty came to town on Wednesday night, and remained in Town till Friday, when he returned to Brighton. We are assured that his Majesty never enjoyed better health or spirits.

Brighton, March 29.—This town has once more to pride itself upon the presence of it illustrious and best benefactor, the King. His Majesty returned on the Pavilion from Carlton palace, at five minutes after five o clock this afternoon, precisely. We had the satisfaction to behold his Majesty soon after he had alighted from the carriage, and never did he appear more cheerful, nor in better health. The British ensign is once more waving on the venerable tower of the parish church, and all classes rejoice in the cause of it.

The Active frigate, Captain A. King, is to carry Mr. Canning and suit out to India.

Sir J. Sylvester, the Recorder of London, expired on Saturday morning, at his house in Bloomsbury-square. He had dined the preceding day with his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and was found dead in his bed by his valet."

Chichester.—The Quartern loaf is now selling, at Chichester, by same bakers, at 6d.

Glasgow.—Our cotton manufactures continue in a flourishing state. The prices are no doubt low, but as the raw material and the workmanship are also low, we hope we shall continue to have our share of the export trade of the world. In some articles, however, such as fine prints the French and Swiss are still our superiors; but it is more in good colours and fine work that they excel us than in the cheapness of the goods.

The following is an Extract from one of the latest French Papers—it proves that the English Agriculturists are not the only persons sustaining distress, consequent upon the late just and necessary war.

M. Manuel read a petition, which he described as proceeding from men of all parties at Bourdeaux.—"We are," says the petitioners, "a prey to the same mortal disease into which Buonaparte's wars of extermination had plunged us—our agriculturists cannot sell the produce of their harvests, and will soon be unable to pay the public taxes, or the expenses of their tillage. Our dock-yards are deserted—there is not a single merchant-ship now building in the port of Bourdeaux; and many which had been built many years ago, are now rotting for of want employment."

Mad. Govt. Gazette. August 1,

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Captain Threwman, Quarter Master Brigade Mysore; Capt. G. Savage, 13th L. D.; Lieut. & Adjt. A. M'Cally, 2d Bt. 22d N. I.; Lieut. Hovenden, 34th Rt.; Lieut. St. John French, M. E. Regt.; Lieut. Hawkins. 89th Regt.; Lieut. J. Morphett, 531 Regt.; Lieut. C. Campbell, Royal Regt. Conductor Leech, Ordnance Department; Mr. J. Leonard, Invalid Conductor.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. C. M. Bird, 16th Light. Infantry; Lieut. R. T. Wallace, Rifle Corps; Lieut. J. Luerd. 2d Bat. 5th Regt. N. I.; Cornet J. C. Wallace, 8th Light Cavalry.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES.

Remittable,	17	8	*a*	17 12
Non-Remittable,	9	0	*a*	9 4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange	5
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5
Half yearly dividend in 1st instant	7 5 7

BANK SHARES—Premium 35 *a* 37 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
s d s d		s d s d
2 2 *a* 2 1	On London 6 Months' sight.	
	per Sicca Rupee	2 2 *a* 2 2½
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
	Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.	
	Bills on Court of Directors, 12 Months' sight, 16 *a* 14 per Cent.	
	Ditto ditto, 18 ditto, 13 *a* 14 per Cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, 8a. Rs.	205 0	*a*	206 0	per 100
Dubloons,	31 0	*a*	31 8	each
Joes, or Pezas,	17 8	*a*	17 12	„
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	*a*	4 12	„
Louis D'ors,	8 4	*a*	8 8	„
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	191 4	*a*	191 8	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3 6½	*a*	3 7 6	each
Sovereigns,	10 0	*a*	10 8	
Bank of England Notes,	98	*a*	10 0	

Letters were received in Town yesterday by the Indian Oak from Madras, which were brought out to that port by the Honorable Company's Ship London, dated late in March.

The most important intelligence is that Mr. Canning was sworn in as the new Governor General at the India House on the 27th of March. The Prince Regent had been taken up for him expressly: and he was to leave England with Mrs. Canning, in May, so that their arrival may be expected in September.

It is added that Mr. Canning will be raised to the Peerage, and assume his new Government under the title of Lord Lymington. We have heard no further details.

The latest Mercantile Letters speak favourably of India Produce in general. Indigo in particular was high and still rising in price, the best qualities are quoted in a London Price Current of the 11th of March, at 11s. 6d. per lb. A sale of 600 Chests was to take place at the India House in April.

[*Cal. Jou. July 18th.* 1822.

Private letters from London of a late date in March, and from a quarter that may be depended on, state that Serjeant Blosset is certainly to be the New Chief Justice in Bengal.

Other private letters of a late date, state that the consideration of the Prize Question, so interesting and important to the Army of Bengal and Fort St. George, was to come on in Easter week. No doubt was entertained that the Marquess of Hastings would receive his prize money as Commander in Chief. This is good news to the Madras and Bengal Armies.

By an Advertisement in the London Gazette, dated East India House, March 11th, we observe that the following proprietors qualified agreeably to law, have in conformity to the 7th Chapter of Bye-laws signified in writing to the Secretary, their desire of becoming candidates for the Direction at the ensuing election of six Directors on the 10th of April:—William Astell, Esq.; Charles Grant, Esq.; Campbell Majoribanks Esq.; Charles Elton Prescott, Esq.; George Smith, Esq.; Sweney Toone, Esq.;

[*Cal. Jour. July 20th*, 1822.

PRECEDENCE OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

To the Editor of John Bull.

SIR,

I was present at a discussion yesterday evening, respecting the Rank of Officers who are companions of the Bath; two or three of the Company asserted that the C. B. ranks below a Senior Merchant, and that they acknowledge it, by never claiming precedence, and they seemed to think that the question was put beyond a doubt, by the Wives of the C. B. yielding the point. Finding that even the Ladies give it up, I gave it up also; but a reference to the Table of Precedence in India, under the signature of Lord Sidmouth, shews me, that all Ladies, are to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective Husbands, with the exception of Ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the Wives of the Members of Council, at the Presidencies in India. Now Sir, as you have the reputation of being a wholesale dealer in questions, I will thank you to propose the following to the officers in India, who have the honor to be C. B. What rank have they by the Regulations of their Order? Do they not take precedence of all Esquires in England? Have not their Wives precedence of the Wives of all Esquires in England? Is there any local regulation depriving themselves or their Wives, of the rank assigned to them, by the King, in England? Does a residence in India vitiate their rank, or can it?

I may be wrong, but it appears to me that those Gentleman have yielded a point which they have no right to yield. I conceive it to be imperative on a man who accepts a mark of honorary distinction in any Society, to maintain all belonging to it. It is intended in reward of Services; and he who gives up an honourable distinction, defeats the purpose for which that distinction was given, namely, to excite emulation; and what great emulation I would ask is to be excited towards the attainment of an honor, which twelve years' local Service, unmarked perhaps by any thing very peculiar, is sufficient to obscure? This is not said invidiously. I disclaim every thing of the kind, and I have too high an opinion of the class who may be thought to be alluded to, to believe that they will misunderstand me. I only mean to call on those who have the honour to wear the cross of the Bath, to claim the privileges annexed to it; to feel their value; to support in Society the rank which has been bestowed on them by the Supreme Authority from which rank emanates and to shew to their Brother Officers that they really do feel themselves honoured by wearing on their breasts a mark of distinction which belongs to an Army whose reputation is eclipsed by none. Will any one who has the true feelings of a Soldier, or indeed of a Statsman tell me that this is a matter of little consequence? Let the form of the Government be what it may, such things are the excitements to Military emulation, "the cheap defence to nations," and they are not to be lightly abandoned from what I believe to be the true cause, a certain (I will call it by its proper name) false modesty, which prevents the Officers possessing the distinction, from doing what they ought to consider it a duty to do. The honor too is not exclusively their own, it belongs to the Army at large, and if an humble individual may use the expression, I call on them in the name of the Army, to address themselves, where they may be certain the question will be equitably and honourably decided.

July 21, 1822. ——AN INDIAN OFFICER.

[*Calcutta Jour. July 23d* 1822.

RUNJEET SING.—The following is an Extrac from a Letter dated Loodeanah, 1st July, 1822

"A few days ago accounts were received here of a Body of Runjeet Sing's Troops having crossed over to our side of the Sutledge, and of their having taken possession of some Forts in the Dominions of the Ranee Sadda Roour, and proclaimed there the authority of the Ruler of Lahore. Our means for repeolling this attack on our neighbour and Ally were immediately reviewed, and we appeared to be deficient in no respect except in regard to a Battering Train. A requisition was therefore made on the Dehli Magazine for a small Train, and we commenced whetting our Swords, delighted at the prospect of a Rupture with Runjeet, which promised Glory to all, promotion to some, and to a few the supreme happiness of becoming entitled a place on the list of "Eligibles." Our hopes were however soon blasted by the receipt of information that the Political Agent at this place, who proceeded in advance with a Party of Irregular Horse, had obtained possession of the Forts in question, and that the only aid he required was a small Detachment of Infantry, to keep possession of them until he had time to settle the disturbances in the Ranee's Territory, which it appears originated in the Treachery of a Thanadar, and had, as is usually the case, been much exaggerated in the first Reports.

Captain Waters with two Companies of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, moved hence yesterday to join the Political Agent, and the march of the Train from Dehli has been countermanded."

[*Ben. Hur. July 22.*

THERE was very heavy rain during the week, and we are concerned to hear very bad accounts of the Indigo plantations from different quarters. The Bengal Planters have suffered almost an entire loss of their crops. The accounts from Malda and Purneah are also very distressing, as may be seen by a letter with which we have been favoured from a Planter in that quarter.

In addition to the melancholy particulars mentioned in our last, respecting the effects of the Hurricane at Burrisaul, we subjoin the following taken from the *Government Gazette*.

"The report from Bareekuru of the 8th of July mentions the loss of one man & a woman: but of property to the value of about a lac of Rupees.

"The report from Bowphul presents the most terrible devastation. It calculates the loss at 4,932 men and 6,052 women—forming a dreadful total of 10,984 souls.—9,700 cows were also destroyed, and the loss in property in that Thannah is said to be incalculable."

[*India Gaz.*

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.

APRIL, 1.

The Active frigate, Captain A. King, is to be fitted at Porstmouth directly, for the reception of Mr. Canning and suite. Mr. Ellis, it is said, goes as Secretary to the Governor-General.

APRIL, 2.

THE DUEL IN SCOTLAND.

The Edinburgh papers and letters received yesterday morning all state that Sir A. Boswell died on Wednesday last at 8 o'clock. The Traveller vouches for the following details:—

"After the extinction of the Beacon, the Glasgow Sentinel was looked upon as its successor, and to this latter paper, we are informed, Sir A. Boswell had been a very industri-

ous contributor It is said that he had supplied about 30 articles to about 90 numbers of that paper in almost all of them Mr. Stuart's name was coupled with them most approbious epithets in our language---'coward' was broadly applied to him; & we have heard that the expression 'he could draw any thing but a trigger,' was one among many of those used by the gentleman who has unfortunately fallen. We have also heard that the sufferer had taken extraordinary liberties with the characters of many others as well as Mr. Stuart. more than one peer are mentioned among these, and other highly respectable individuals. We shall say no more at present. A statement will, in all probability, appear on the distressing affair, which will place the whole case before the public. However much the death of a fellow-creature is to be deplored, we hesitate not to say, that all accounts concur that Mr. Stuart was not the aggressor.

[From the Scotch papers.]

"It is with the greatest regret we state, that a meeting took place on Tuesday morning, about ten o'clock. at Auchtertoul, near Balmuto, in Fife, betwixt Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart, of Auchinleck, and James Stuart, Esq., the younger, of Duncarn, which ended in Sir Alexander being dangerously wounded. The ball, we understand, entered a little below the shoulder, and, taking a slanting direction upwards, lodged in the body of the unfortunate gentleman. The seconds were John Douglas, Esq., brother to the Marquis of Queensherry, to Sir Alexander Boswell, and the Earl of Rosslyn to Mr. Stuart. Sir Alexander, immediately after the rencountre, was conveyed to the house of his relative, Lord Balmuto, and received the prompt assistance of Professor John Thomson, of this city. Lady Boswell, the anguish of whose feelings our readers may well conceive, is in constant attendance upon her husband. Mr. Stuart and Lord Rosslyn have since passed through Edinburgh, for England. Without alluding particularly to the various rumours in circulation, we believe we may state, that this unfortunate occurrence had its origin in the transaction connected with the affairs of the Glasgow Sentinel, to which we lately referred. [illegible] be informed [illegible] the Sentinel, in consequence [illegible] individual withdrew or was [illegible] concern. That person having [illegible] for debt, wrote to Mr. Stuart, [illegible] certain conditions which he stated, [illegible] possession of some important information. Mr. Stuart immediately proceeded to Glasgow: and the person in question obtained his liberation, in consequence of the sum for which he was imprisoned being deposited in the hands of the gaoler, by some friend, it is presumed, of Mr. Stuart. We are farther informed, that Mr. Stuart, along with several of his friends, waited in an inn in Glasgow the arrival of this person, who brought with him a bundle of papers. These papers Mr. Stuart refused to receive, but required to be put in possession of the original manuscripts of those articles which reflected upon himself, particularly of that one which was made the foundation of the prosecution. These were accordingly selected from the parcel, and delivered up to Mr. Stuart, who gave a receipt for them, and a letter discharging his action. A precognition into the circumstances of the transaction was commenced before the Sheriff of Edinburgh; and on Monday se'nnight, we believe, Mr. Stuart underwent a long examination. The papers given to Mr. Stuart, or one or more of them, having been found to be in the handwriting of Sir Alexander Boswell, or to have been transmitted by him to the Sentinel, led, we understand, to a correspondence which terminated in the melancholy result we have stated. The parties had been previously bound over by the Sheriff of Edinburgh to keep the peace; in consequence of which they proceeded to the neighbouring county of Fife. We forbear at present from making any remark on this unpleasant subject; but we may be allowed to express our satisfaction, that no blame whatever attaches to those in the management of the Glasgow Sentinel.

"Since writing the above, we find that intelligence has been received of the death of Sir Alexander, yesterday, at 3 o'clock."---Edinburgh Correspondent.

It should be stated in explanation of the above, that Mr. Stuart was examined before the Sheriff of Edinburgh, touching the point of the documents or MS. found at Glasgow: but Mr. Stuart was called, not as a party to that point---but as a witness; and he is fully and completely exonerated from all blame connected with it.

By a letter from Bombay of the 11th of Oct. it was reported that the Blenden Hall, Greig, from London to Bombay, was off Bancoot; but by advices to the 1st of December she had not arrived, and fears were entertained for her safety, having sailed from the Downs on the 18th of May.

April 5th,

Brighton, April 1.---The Right Hon. Sir. B. Bloomfield and Lord Mount-Charles returned to the Pavilion early this afternoon. His Majesty, in the presence of the Master of the Horse, the Lord Steward, the Marquis of Anglesey, and other noble personages, before dinner, was graciously pleased to honour Sir B. Bloomfield with the Riband of the Bath.

We learn from good authority, that Mr. Canning does not intend to vacate his seat for this borough, by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, until immediately before his departure for India, which will not be before next September.--- *Liverpool Advertiser.*

A Court of Aldermen was held yesterday at the Guildhall, when the Lord Mayor declared the office of recorder vacant by the decease of Sir John Silvester, Bart.; and it was resolved that the office should be filled up at the next court, and the Lord Mayor was requested to convene one on an early day for that purpose: whereupon his Lordship appointed Wednesday, the 10th instant, accordingly. A very just opinion seemed to prevail among no inconsiderable portion of the Aldermen, as to the high duties of the office of Recorder; and several of those who considered themselves personally pledged to Mr. Knowlys, readily admitted the principle, that the vacancy ought to be filled up by the best candidate rather than by the one who happened to stand next in rotation. A long conversation, conducted with great temper, ensued, and the result was, an understanding that Sir James Macintosh will be put in nomination, and will be very respectably supported.

The Company's ship Herefordshire is arrived in the Channel. She left China the 23d of November, and St Helena the 6th of February. All the Company's ships of the season had arrived in China except the Vansitart.

April 6th,

The trial of the Manchester Yeomanery for the assault on the never-to-be-forgotten 16th of August, came on last Thursday, at Lancaster, and is expected to last for several days.

Viscount Chateaubriand, the Ambassador from the King of France to the British Court, arrived on Wednesday at Calais from Paris, and was to embark on Thursday in a French mail packet for Dover, where he was expected to arrive in the evening.

A certain Col[illegible] [illegible] to the Governor-General." This is correct. Mr. J. Blackhouse, our worthy townsman, who has for several years filled the situation of Private Secretary to Mr. Canning, is appointed to that important office.---Liverpool Courier.

The Quarter's Revenue is said to exhibit an increase of upwards of four hundred thousand pounds upon a comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year.

We understand that Sir James Macintosh will accept of the office of Recorder of the City of London, should he receive the appointment.

This day the remains of Sir John Silvester, Bart., late Recorder of London, will be removed from his house in Bloomsbury-square, for interment at Chingford, in Essex. He was 76 years old.

THE COURIER
APRIL 17, 1822.

PARIS PAPERS.

Semlin, March 28.

Couriers have arrived this morning at Belgrade from Constantinople. The news from this last city are of 20th March. Every thing was in the greatest fermentation, and an insurrection of the Janissaries had excited still greater consternation among the inhabitants. The Sultan, in consequence of the preparations for war, which are continued with the greatest activity, had also ordered a press of sailors, which was already carried into execution with great rigour, and without respect to persons. Some Ortas of the Janissaries, who had been ordered for the sea service, have positively refused; these threats and vociferations soon excited the fury of the other Ortas, and they proceeded to act with violence towards their officers. The new Aga of the Janissaries, lately appointed by the Sultan, was the first victim of their rage. His predecessors, who was discharged on account of the disorders which took place on the arrival of of the head of Ali Pacha, was immediately reinstated in that important post. The Janissaries, after having murdered their chief, dispersed about the streets of Constantinople, and gave loose, without restraint, to their hatred of the Christians. All they met in the streets, of whatever nation, were massacred.

Constantinople is now as light as in the day time, on account of the fires of the bevouacs, which fill the city and the environs. This great city resembles a vast camp, and the hopes of making war on the accursed *Ghaurs* (the Russians), and of enriching themselves by pillage, excite in all the Musselmen extraordinary joy and enthusiasm. Their religious zeal, which has been rather less vehement for some years past, has now resumed all its impetuosity, and the people are more fanatical than ever.

The accounts from Epirus and Albania are favourable to the Greeks. Chourschid Pacha is so occupied with the Suliots and Albanians, that he has not yet been able to think of executing the order of the Sultan, or of proceding with his army to the Morea. All the men able to bear arms in the Pachalik of Joannina have received them, and endeavour by every means to prevent the carrying away of the treasures of Ali Pacha.

On the frontiers of Bosnia, the Turks have had violent quarrels with the Chiefs of the Bosiac tribes, and in the partial actions which have taken place, the latter have always had the advantage. In Servia; on the contrary, all is yet tranquil. Prince Melosch conducts himself with great prudence, but it may be foreseen that this calm will not last long. When hostilities break out between the Russians and the Turks, there is little doubt that the Servians who have been so long oppressed will again take up arms, and endeavour to take advantage of this opportunity, finally to throw off the Ottoman yoke.

We announced yesterday the arrival of advices from Constantinople of the 11th of last month stating, that another joint Note had been presented to the Divan on the preceding day by Lord Strangford and the Austrian Internuncio.

It is already known that the Note delivered by the Divan to the Ministers of the two Powers, though communicated to their respective Courts, has not been officially made known to the Emperor of Russia. The Court of Vienna refused to present it formally to M. Tatischeff, who had been sent to Vienna, to receive such communications as the mediating Powers thought proper to submit to him, and also with instructions, which permitted him to modify some of those demands which had been pressed by Russia. The rejection of the Russian ultimatum was not we repeat, communicated to M. Tatischeff officially, though he could not remain ignorant of its contents. It was determined to make another effort to prevent the calamity of war; for in the concluding part of the Turkish Note of the 28th February, the Divan had not, it was imagined, shut the door altogether against further overture or negetiation; it had merely stated, that it was not for the Porte to send negociators to the frontiers to negociate peace, for she was not at war with Russia, notwithstanding all the provocation she had received, though she was prepared to repel hostilities if they were begun by Russia. Accordingly, on the 10th ult., Lord Strangford and the Austrian Internuncio presented another Note; and it is reported, that these representa[illegible] accompanied by a Note from the [illegible] Maubourg, who strongest manner [illegible] troops from Wallachia and Moldavia, [illegible] sure which, without compromising the dignity, or endangering the security, of the Turkish Government, would be considered as proof of its wish to remain at peace Report adds, that the mediating Powers pledged themselves that no advantage should be taken of such a measure by the Russian troops on the eastern bank of the Pruth. This Note was delivered on the 10th, and the Divan had consented to take it into consideration, which was viewed as some indication of a less hostile spirit than that which had dictated the Note by which the Russian ultimatum had been rejected, (dated, as our readers may recollect, almost immediately after the arrival of the head and treasures of Ali Pacha.) Couriers were forthwith sent off to the Austrian Government with despatches, stating, that another door, it was thonght, had been opened to negociation, and that hopes were again indulged that the peace of Europe might yet be preserved.

Such is the situation in which affairs were left at the date of the last despatches. Nothing of a more hostile character had been undertaken by the Turks, in the interval that had occurred since the delivery of the Note of the 28th of February.

April 22, 1822.

Last night the Hon. East India Company's ships Bombay, Capt. Stanton (late Graham, who died at Macao), and Royal George, Captain Timins, passed by for the River, from China: they sailed in December last. The Company's ship Minerva was left at the Cape of Good Hope; the Hythe and Inglis had left St. Helena for London, and the Thalia whaler was spoken with in the Channel.

The above ships brought home Capt. Greig, and part of the crew of the late ship Blenden Hall, which ship sailed from Gravesend on the 7th of May, and was unfortunately lost on the Inaccessible Island, fifteen miles from Tristan da Cunha, on the 23d July last.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CORFU, MARCH 8.)

"Would you believe it? We are reduced to regret Ali Pacha. He is succeeded by a man more cruel then he; it is the implacable, sanguinary enemy of the followers of Jesus Christ, Omer Bey Brioni. He has just been proclaimed Pacha of Joannina, of Berat, and of Delvino. Torrents of blood will flow under the talons of this merciless tiger, who is guided only by fanaticism. Meantime the rich inheritance of Ali Pacha vanishes into smoke; this is all the Sultan will gather of this great sacrifice: they confess only fifteen millions of piastres, and it is already said that Chourschid Pacha Romili Valassi Caugiac has stolen nearly ten millions. There is no doubt but the Sultan will be in a very ill-humour at being deceived in his hopes, and that with good reason; the consequence of this affair will be the cutting off of some more heads, and I think it very probable that those of the conquerors of the tyrant will soon figure over the gate of Felicity of the Imperial Palace at Constantinople."

Extract of a letter from Odessa, dated March 26, N. S.)---"We have letters from Constantinople of the 18th inst., when the Agenora, Skylark, and Hero, had arrived, detained for this port. The Echo has just arr[illegible] thence and London. There was [illegible] different in politics to what we have h[illegible] for many months past: it was said that the negociations were likely soon to terminate in an amicable manner. It was reported that the Turkish fleet had been successful in a engagement with the Greeks.

"At this place every thing looks pacific. The Exchanges same as last.

The following are extracts:---

"PARIS APRIL 19.

"M. de Chevigny, Sub-Lieutenant in the Guards, has married Miss Seymour, granddaughter of the Earl of Yarmouth, one of the richest heiresses in England. The marriage ceremony took place the day before yesterday at the house of the English Ambassador.

"The recent rise in our Funds is attributed to news of the highest importance. Let us hope that the veil which hides the springs of European policy will soon be cast aside, and that the Radicals of Europe will then have little motive for rejoicing.---l'Etoile of Thursday.

"We have received the following intelligence from Vienna, dated April 11:---

"The daily falsehoods which the German Papers publish relatively to the affairs of the East, and to the propagation of which several of your French Journals contribute with an incredulity which amazes us more and more, are on the point of experiencing a new chance of success with your news-mongers. It appears certain, that M. de Tatischeff will quit this capital in a few days, to return to Russia.---The enemies of the repose of Europe, who only dream of war and subversion, will exultingly proclaim this as a certain indication of the rupture which they desire to see break out between Russia and Turkey. The fact is, according to the opinion of the best-informed persons, that M. de Tarischeff goes to his Sovereign only to accelefate the result of the new diplomatic negociations which have been opened for the preservation of peace, and that the journey of this Ambassador has nothing for its object which [illegible] opinions founded on the state [illegible] ing rumours which his [illegible] to, if we did not know that such rumours are the tactics of perturbators, who will not fail on this occasion to excite disquietude in the public mind. Finally, we recommend you, & this with good will, not to give credence to what is circulated respecting the affairs of Turkey. Placed between Constantinople and St. Petersburgh, and specially interested in these negociations, we know better, and earlier, than any person, what is passing, and we entreat you, for the moment, to believe that nothing yet announces that the peace of Europe will be disturbed."

"[We adopt the auspicious prophecy of our Correspondent, who is, in fact in a position to give us certain intelligence, and whose assertions have hitherto always been confirmed by events.] ---*Gazette de France.*

April 27.

PRICE OF STOCKS 27 APRIL, AT ONE.

Bank Stock
5 per Cent. Red. 77⅞
3 per Cent. Cons. 78¼¼
3½ per Cent. 88¼
4 per Cent. Cons. 94¾¼
5 per Cent. 102⅛⅜ 2
India Stock 241
India Bonds
Ex. Bills (1000*l.*) 3 5 4 pm
Long Ann. 19 11-16 ⅜
Cons. for Account 78⅛⅜
Irish 5 per Cents.

We have received the Paris Papers of Wednesday last. They contain an article extracted from the Austrian Observer, which gives the news from Constantinople down to the 23d ult. Nothing of importance had taken place, either in that capital or its environs, during the last fortnigh. The treasures of Ali Pacha continued to arrive daily, and among them several mules, laden with bags of gold to the amount it was said, of ten millions of piastres. The intelligence from the Morea was incomplete, but no doubt was entertained of the victory gained in the bay of Patras by the Turkish fleet, on the 6th ult. over the Greek insurgent navy.

"ODESSA, APRIL 1.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER)

"We have letters from Constantinople of the 27th March. Up to the 25th the Reis Effendi had not replied to the Note of the mediating Ministers. Lord Strangford endeavoured to persuade the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi, in visits which he made them on the 23d, to accept the *ultimatum*; but the latter replied that an answer was contained in the Note of the Porte of the 28th of February, and that the Porte had no new Declarations to make.

The election of Mr. Denman to the office of Common Serjeant is pronounced, by the Morning Chronicle, to be "a subject for public congratulation." Why? Because Mr. Denman's political character recommended him to the political majority of the Common Council, and the appointment of a political Judge, therefore, is a subject for public congratulation!

BELL'S WEELY MESSENGER.
APRIL, 22d.

SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

[This Gazette notifies the honour of Knighthood having been conferred on Mr. Serjeant Blosset, on his appointment to the Chief Justiceship at Bengal; also, a similar honour on

W. Franklin, Esq on his appointment to be one of the Justices at Madras.]

THE KING'S LEVEE.—On Friday his Majesty held a Levee at his Palace in Pall-mall, which was the most numerously attended of any for several years past. The French Ambassador came in state with his suite in two carriages. The Earl Grosvenor came in state, and there was a general display of splendid equipages. Sir George Leeds's new carriage was broken. The Swedish Ambassador's carriage driving at great speed knocked down and ran over the footman of Lord Stowell, the fore and hind wheels went along his body; he was carried away in a very injured state. The Levee was attended by most of the distinguished families in the kingdom. After the Levee his Majesty retired to the Royal Closet, when the Marquis of Queensberry was invested with the Order of the Thistle. After which Lieut.-General Sir Rufane Darkin, Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe, and Major-General Sir John Cameron (preceded by Sir George Nayler, Officer of the Bath), were severally invested as Knights Commanders of the Bath; Capt. Sir Jaliel Brenton, Bart. R. N., Knight Commander of the Bath, was knighted. Lord Napier delivered to his Majesty the insignia of the Bath, worn by his late brother-in-law, Admiral Sir John B. Warren.

THE KING'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.—The foreign journals are full of accounts of preparation for the reception of the King of England in various parts of the Continent, especially Germany. The Marquis of Hastings, who is on his return from his Government in India, has been appointed Ambassador to Austria: he does not come here, but is expected to meet the King of England at Vienna. The sports and pastimes in preparation by the Emperor of Austria, are reported to be on a scale of uncommon magnificence: all the petty Princes and inferior Kings in Germany will assist at these banquets. His Majesty has promised to visit the Principality of Esterhazy, in Hungary, and return by way of Prague, Toplitz, and Dresden. Should the state of the road permit, he will go from thence to Berlin, and take Hanover on his way home. Paris is included in the tour, but in what stage of it is not yet determined.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The question of peace or war between these powers is still undecided. The foreign mails received in the course of the week maintain the same tone respecting the moral certainty of hostilities, but without stating any thing fresh in the way of confirmation.

We learn from Manchester, that business is at present very brisk there. A great deal of new machinery has lately been set in motion. The manufactures of Glasgow also continue in a flourishing state. The woollen manufactures of the fine valley of Stroud, Gloucestershire, are eqully busy, and hard pressed to produce their broad-cloths, blue, black, and scarlet, from 24s. to 35s. a yard, for China, Hindostan, Mexico, Peru, Chili, and other places; these are no longer taken to London by slow weekly waggons, but by daily flying vans. We are, however, sorry to learn, that the iron trade in Monmouth is very bad, and that tumults were apprehended on the part of workmen, arising from the low rate of wages.

Meetings of landowners and occupiers continue to be held in the different hundreds of Norfolk, under the sanction of the Magistrates; for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the present distressed and alarming state of agriculture.—There was a great riot last week at Wrentham, Suffolk, close to the property of Sir Thomas Gouch. An express was sent to Norwich for the Lancers, and their interference dispersed the assemblage. Mr. Gouch, the Member for the county, and Chairman of the late Committee of the House of Commons on Agricultural Distress was present, and read the Riot Act himself.

We understand that a meeting is about to be called of the Merchants, Ship-owners, &c. of London, for the purpose of presenting a representation to Government on the expediency of permitting the ships belonging to the Republics of Columbia, Buenos Ayres, Chili, &c. to be admitted into our ports (when coming direct from their respective countries, and laden with the produce thereof), in the same manner as the ships of the United States and Brazil. The altered situation of these countries, in consequence of their being no longer colonies of Spain, seems to render some such regulation advisable; and the mercantile interest feel a degree of anxiety lest the withholding it should produce, on the other side, regulations unfavourable to the admission of our shipping into their ports on the same terms with those of nations which may grant to these Republics that reciprocity. Indeed it appears by the Tariff of Import Duties, recently published by the Congress of Columbia, that the duties are to be five per cent. less on goods imported in their own ships than in those of other States, *excepting in the case of nations with which they may enter into treaties of commerce*; the obvious purpose of which is, to intimate that they will only treat on the footing of reciprocity.

MARCH 16, 1822.

Last night we received the Paris Papers of Wednesday by express. The following are extracts:—

PARIS, MARCH 13.

TRIBUNAL OF THE FIRST INSTANCE, DEPARTMENT OF SEINE.

AFFAIR OF THE WILL OF BUONAPARTE.

The sentence passed by the Tribunal in this affair, was pronounced yesterday, the 12th March, in a public sitting.

The following, as far as our memory could retain them, were the reasons on which it was founded:—

With respect to the character of mandataires, (attorneys) taken by Messrs. Monthdion, Bertrand, &c.

Considering that the letter of Buonaparte of 25th April, 1821, cannot avail as an olograph testament, (all written with the testator's own hand,) according to Article 970 of the Civil Cod.

Considering that this letter cannot avail in a Court of Justice, according to Article 1322 of the same Code.

Considering that the mandat, (power of attorney) finishes by the death of the principal, according to Article 2003 of the same Code;

That, therefore, the letter of the 25th April, cannot be a title in favour of the persons abovenamed. And with respect to the character of testamentary executors, assumed by Count Montholon and General Bertrand.

Considering that the execution of a testament cannot be ordered, till the totality of the testamentary dispositions is known;

That, therefore, the plaintiffs having no qualifications, all discussion on the validity of the testamentory acts of Napoleon Buonparte, is at present useless;

The Tribunal gives to Sieur Lafitte certificate of the offers he has made to place in the Coffer of Deposits the sum of which he is the depositary, authorises him to make such deposit, declares Count Montholon, General Bertrand, and the Sieur Marchand, non recevables in their suit, and condemns them to pay the costs.

LONDON,—APRIL 1.

When popular questions as they are called, are carried to a certain height, it is quite extraordinary to observe the quantity of nonsense which is talked, and that, even by otherwise rational people.

The Advocates of Sir Robert Wilson have treated his dismissal from the Army, without a Court-martial, as the most cruel and unconstitutional violence ever committed, and to adduce any thing like a parallel case have laboured back for nearly a century.

How very satisfactory to the feelings of those who fancied that our liberty was violated, our glory tarnished, and our national character sullied by the act of Royal Prerogative, which robbed Major General Wilson of his uniform, to find, by a return to an order of the House of Commons, that between the year 1793 and 1821, without creating the smallest sensation, danger, or difficulty, the following Officers have been dismissed the Service, without trial, precisely in same way.

1 General, 1 Lieutenant-General, 2 Major Generals, 3 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 53 Captains, 814 Lieutenants and Ensigns, 21 Paymasters, Adjutants, 11 Quarter Masters, 9 Surgeons, 60 Assistant Surgeons, and 3 Vetirinary Surgeons.

Making a total nine hundred and eighty-nine!

The splendour and magnitude of the improvements connected with the New Street, Pall Mall, and the Haymarket begin on every side to open upon us, and present to the eye the most astonishing proofs of taste and judgement of design, and greatness and expedition of execution.

In little more than seven years an alteration has taken place in this quarter of the metropolis, which, to ordinary minds, would have appeared impracticable; and in the effecting of which some most magnificent proofs of taste and elegance of mind have been given.

The Quadrant stands, we believe, as a street, unrivalled in the world. It is true that the vast variety of design, and a desire to produce a novelty of effect, as here and there thrust a whimsicality upon us, not quite consistent with the magnitude of the plan; and we could almost quarrel with the architect for having in some parts of the street, (near Burlington-street, for instance), condescended to borrow an idea from those unmeaning lumps of stone, which disfigure the back of the Bank, and which, if tolerated in the city, were certainly not worth copying into the West-end of the town—but what is there quite perfect?

Certainly, whether considered as to the vastness of the undertaking, the genius it has called into play, or the rapidity with which these ranges of magnificent structures have risen from the worst and most filthy part of the town the whole does the greatest honour to the highly cultivated mind, the classical judgment, and the indefatigable industry of Mr. Nash, to whom, believe, under the auspices of that munificent patron of the arts, his most gracious Majesty, these noble improvements have been confided.

An account is given in yesterday's Times of the fatal duel between Sir Alexander Boswell, of Anchinleck, Bart. and Mr. Stuart, the writer to the Signet, whose rencontre with the printer of the Beacon, formed a very general topic of conversation last year in Edinburgh. The facts are unfortunately too true Mr. Stuart discovered that Sir Alexander had written some articles personally reflecting upon him, and called him out; the parties met, and Sir Alexander was mortally wounded.

Paris papers on the 28th ult. arrived early on Saturday. These papers give some interesting details of the alarming plot at Rochelle. In the night of the 19th information was obtained of a plot formed by some subaltern officers of the 45th of the Line. The Prefect, the General, the King's Lieutenant and attorney met at the Palais de Justice. At the same time the Colonel repaired to the barracks with some officers. He put under arms a company of grenadiers of tried fidelity, and proceeded to call over the subaltern officers, and to visit their chambers. Twelve were first arrested and on examining their beds, there were found a great number of daggers and pistols. The twelve arested were sent with a strong escort to the palais de Justice, where they underwent a long examination. They were sent to prison, and all communication with them prohibited.

On the 21st March, five other military were arrested in the city, two others out of the city, coming from a detachment sent to Thouars, and two others arrested by the gendarmerie, a few leagues from Rochelle. It it added, that three strangers have likewise been secured, who were hastening to leave the city very early in the morning of the 20th of March.

According to news from Greece, received at Marseilles on the 16th of March, the Congress of the Peloponesus has resolved that representatives shall be sent to the different Courts of Europe, to obtain a recognition of the Independence of Greece.

A letter from Bayonne mentions a report of a new party of Insurgents having been formed in Navarre; and of General Lopez Banos having marched against a body of upwards of 600, who had appeared in arms near Roncal.

The eruption of Vesuvius continued on the 27th of February. In the night between the 27th and the 28th, the lava ceased to flow, but a burning rain of thick volcanic ashes issued from the crater and carried by the winds, fell in the environs of Portia and of La Torre del Greco. In the morning of the 28th that rain ceased, and Vesuvius became once more tranquil.

Lisbon March 14.—In the sitting of the Cortes of the 28th Feb. a communication was made of the intelligence brought by the Captain of a brig from Bahia in 66 days, the substance of which was, that all was tranquill there though there were reasons to believe that the advocates of independence were numerous.

Vienna, March 14.—We expect here, with the greatest impatience, the arrival of the next post from Constantinople, which will bring letters to the end of February, and may be here in two or three day. There can be no doubt of the inclination of the Emperor Alexander to preserve peace; the extraordinary mission of M. de Tatischeff is a fresh proof of it, whatever reports may have been spread to the contrary.

Intelligence has been received from Madeira of an unpleasant character. When the accounts came away (Feb. 12), the soldiery, in a tumultuous manner, had taken military possession of the island, and the guns of the fort were pointed at the town. The cause originated in the writing of one of the Priests. A large party of soldiers went to the residence of the Priest, seized him, flogged him in the public streets, and left him nearly in an expiring state: he was rescued by some of the inhabitants, and he afterwards applied to the Governor and other authorities for redress. It was reported that the Governor had expressed himself very strongly on the outrage. This rumour was industriously circulated, and the consequence was, the rising of the soldiers against the local authorities. When the accounts came away, there were serious fears entertained that the soldiery would proceed to commit the greatest excesses.

On Wednesday night, about ten o'clock, his Majesty arrived at his Palace in Pall Mall, from Brighton.

On Thursday, the King held a Court at his Palace in Pall-mall, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign and Colonial Departments, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Control, &c. &c. The Right Hon. Sir E. Thornton was presented on his appointment as a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Captain Bligh, R. N. had an audience of his Majesty, to deliver the Insignia of the Bath, worn by his late father, Admiral Sir Richard Rodney Bligh. His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which the Earl of Huntingdon was introduced, and sworn in Governor of Dominica. Colonel Wodehouse — sworn in Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. Lord Burghersh and the Hon. Frederick Lamb were sworn in Members of the Privy Council. His Majesty gave audiences to the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Peel, the Marquis of Londonderry, Visc. Sidmouth, Mr. Wynn, &c.

Her Royal Highness Princess Augusta will will leave Frogmore in the course of the ensuing week, for the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, where her Royal Highness will pass the Easter holidays with his Majesty.

Montrose.—On Thursday se'nnight the frost was more severe than at any time during the season; and on Friday we had a heavy fall of snow, which abated considerably the severity of the frost. The whole of Friday and Saturday a number of people were busily employed in collecting and carting ice for the packing of salmon for London, and a great quantity was collected.

Perth.—On Monday a young man was found dead in the woods about two miles east from this town. It is rumoured, that he had met with some smugglers, of whose whisky he had partaken to such an extent as to cause suffocation.

Whitehaven.—The loss sustained by the shipping interest of this place, during the present winter, in consequence of the unprecedented bad weather, is estimated at 30,000l.

The Irish Papers received on Saturday, state that Miss Goold was discovered at a house in the mountains, by Colonel Morcott, and a party of the Rifle Brigade. She has been restored to her friends.

The diabolical acts of incendiaries still continue in Suffolk; scarcely a night passes without some agricultural property being set fire to, or attempted to be burnt. In Ipswich and its neighbourhood a liberal subscription has commenced for raising a fund, to be appropriated for the discovery of the offenders.

Portsmouth, 30th March.—Sailed Adrian, Horn, Calcutta.

FROM SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.

This Gazette notifies his Majesty's permission to Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Cooke to accept the insignia of the Russian Order of St. George, the Prussian of Military Merrit, and the Swedish of the Sword; to Lieutenant Colonel J. Hare, of the 27 Foot, to accept the insignia of the Russian Order of St. Wladimir; and to General Sir R. Brownrigg, permission to bear to the armorial ensigns of Brownrigg the honourable augmentations following, viz.— "A chief, embattaled thereon a representation of the sceptre and banner of the King of Kandy in saltire, ensigned with the crown of that kingdom;" and as a crest of honourable augmentation, "A demi Kandian, holding in the dexter hand a sword, and in the sinister the crown of Kandy;" and in lieu of the sinister supporter hitherto borne by him as a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, "A lion guardant supporting the banner of Kandy, as in the arms."

CROWN-OFFICE, MARCH 23,

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Shire of Argyll—Walter Frederick Campbell, Esq., of Islay, in the room of the Hon. John Douglas Edward Campbell, commonly called Lord John Campbell, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

[*Gov. Gaz. July*

Princess Serres of Olive ha[illegible] before the Insolvent Court, [illegible] worse for wear. In the [illegible] and wounded it is stated,

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left leg had been broken, her nose split, and her eye blackened—all by the same mischance!

A new and violent medicine called the Prussic Acid has been recently introduced; and to any body who knows the wonderfull powers of that medicine, it may appear dangerous to trust it in unskilful hands: however, it is quite the fashion; and a certain cure for the effects of any too liberal use of it, is— that most palatable, ungentlemanly, and more unladylike potation called brandy and water; so that Ladies who feel their extremities benumbed by the deleterious effects of the poison, administer to themselves cold grog, in stated quantities, which acts as an antidote to the acid, and at the same time sends them off to sleep with sensations, which they (not being accustomed to get hazy in the regular course of things) cannot account for, but vote extraordinary charming, and wake in the morning blessing the Prussic Acid, and the popular Doctor who recommended it.

Now, whether her Highness the Princess Cumberland Sobiesky of Serres Olives had been over acidulating her blood royal with this Prussic poison, and had been forced into the unwilling use of cold grog we cannot say, but we never saw a more awful exhibition of human indiscretion than her Highness made while under examination.

Her Highness was attended by a person she styles Fitzclarence. We understand she calls one of her footmen Earl Grosvenor, her only maid Lady Hood, and the pot-boy, who brings her beer, Little Grey Bennet. The poor creature must be cracked—at least her nose is. Her Highness is of considerable magnitude now; it is difficult to say what she will be when enlarged!

Several noblemen were present, who had been subpœnaed on her behalf to whom the whole scene must have been very disgusting.

THE LONDON GAZETTE,—March 12, 1822.

Whitehall March 11, 1822.—His Majesty, taking into his royal consideration the highly distinguished services rendered by Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart. Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-General in the army, Colonel of the 93rd (Highland) Regiment of Foot, upon various important occasions during a period of forty-four years, more particularly the signal ability, energy, and promptitude manifested by him in command of the Army, denominated, during the late war in India, the Army of the Deckan, in the year 1817 and 1818 when all prospect of amicable arrangement with the Government of his Highness the Maha Rajah, Mulhar Row Holker having termineted, the said Lieutenant-General decided upon attackineg the Army of that Prince, in its strong position on the left bank of the Soopra, nearly opposite to the town of Mahidpore, in in the province of Malwa; and having on the 21st day of December 1817, under a most heavy and destructive fire, effected the passage of that river, the Army of Holker was, in less than two hours, by the undaunted valor and steady discipine of the troops under the personal command of the said Lieutenant-General, completely defeated and dispersed, with a loss of not less than three thousand men, and the capture of numerous standards and colours, together with the whole of the enemy's artillery, amounting to seventy pieces of ordinance; by which brilliant and decisive success, His Highness the Maha Rajah aforesaid was compelled to sue for peace. which was concluded on the 6th of January following, by a treaty highly honorable to the British Arms, and eminently advantageous to the interests of the East India Company: and His Majesty being desirous, in addition to other marks of His royal approbation, of commemorating these important services, by granting unto the said Lieutenant General certain honorable armorial augmenstations, hath been pleased to give and grant His royal licence and permission that the said Sir Thomas Hislop, and his descendants, may bear the honorable augmentations following viz. "*On a chief of the arms of his family, amount, thereon a lion in the act of tearing the standard of Holkar, and beneath the word* Mahidpore;" together with the crest following viz. "*A soldier, of the 22d Regiment of Light Dragoons, mounted, and in the position of attack,*" with the motto, "Deckan; provided the said armorial ensigns be first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise the said royal licence to be void and of none effect:

And His Majesty hath been further pleased to command, that this especial mark of His royal favour be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

Erratum in the article in Tuesday's Gaz. announcing His Majesty's grant of armorial augmentations to Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart.

For "and eminently advantageous to the interests of the East India Company,"

Read "and favourable to his Majesty's interest in the East."

Whitehall, March. 13, 1821.—The King hath been pleased to grant unto Sir William Grant Keir, of Montague-Square, in the county of Middlesex, a Major-General in the Army, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and Knight of the Imperial Austrian Military Order of Maria Theresa, His royal liceance and authority that he and his issue may, in compliance with a disposition and deed of settlement, made and executed by his late maternal great uncle Thomas Grant of Blackburne, within the parish of Gumside ad sheriffdom of Berwick, merchant in Edinburgh, take and use the surname of Grant, in addition to and after that of Keir, and bear the arms of Grant quarterly with those of Keir, Grant in the first quarter; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the Herald's Office, otherwise His Majesty's said licence and permission to be void and of none effect.

And also to order, that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in His Majesty's College of Arms.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Sir W. Curtis—M. Favell said he had a serious question of breach of privilege to bring forward, which attached to a member of this Court—an Honorable Baronet of no ordinary size or fame—a charge of no light description. (The Worthy Member then read the report of Sir William Curtis's speech in the House of Commons on the 1st of March, which contained, amongst others, the following passages: "He was anxious that a Committee should investigate this question; but it was because he wished to let the world know the real character of this great Common Council, who are always meddling with matters with which they had nothing to do, and which were far above their wisdom and energy. It was from such a principle they had engaged in the recent inquiry, which he would contend they had no right to enter upon. He trusted that if a Committee were appointed, those Gentlemen of the Common Council might receive such a hint on their conduct as they deserved, and as would teach them how they acted so again." * * * *

Let the Committee be appointed, and they would see a great deal more of the folly of this great Common Council. But though for that purpose he secouded it, it would be for the Hon. Members to consider whether it would be worth while to consume any of the time of that august assembly in exposing their nonsense.") A person reading that in a foreign country, would suppose the Common Council was composed of a parcel of swindlers. He would abstain for the present from saying any more upon the subject, until he beard what the Hon. Bart. had to state, either in explanation, or in denial or avowal of the accuracy of the report.

Sir W. Curtis rose and said, that, although he could not go the length of declaring that all that the papers contained was correct, he would admit that the greater part of what had been read by the Worthy Member was true. He held this Court in no disrespect; God forbid.—(Laughter.)—Was his tongue to be tied up? He would speak of the conduct of the Common Council; but it would be with decency.—(A laugh.)—Let them look at their records; let them read the address to the King; and then refrain, if they could—he would not say from trembling, but—from feeling ashamed of themselves? Whatever motion the worthy Gent. might think proper to bring forward, it was all alike to him, and he did not care how strongly it might be worded.

Mr. Favell observed, that the Hon. Bart. had now told the corporation, in a voice of thunder, what his sentiments respecting them were. He had declared that this Court had disgraced itself by its conduct. He (Mr. Favell) could only say, that he felt proud of being a Member of this Court, and he could declare with Lord Chatham, that in upholding the honor and the privileges of this assembly, he might look the proudest connexions of the country in the face. Had they disgraced themselves by pointing out the necessity of retrenchment & economy, by which Ministers had since been obliged to cut down their expenditure by wholesale? or was it manifesting a disposition to do what Ministers had not done--to tell the truth to Royal ears? Gross imputations had been cast upon them by their representative in Parliament. This, to be sure, the Hon. Bart. might consider the best road at present to Ministerial favour? but should a change of administration take place, be dared say he might see things in a different light.—(Loud cheers)—The Worthy Member concluded by moving two resolutions, censuring the conduct of the Hon. Bart. in making the above observations upon the Common Council.

Mr. Patten seconded the motion.

Mr. Ald. Waithman said, he could not conceive how a man could dare to stand up in the House of Commons, and assert that which was substantially untrue. He asserted it, too, in a place where he knew the committee could not refute him. After practising his trickeries and cajoleries for 36 years—after having taken him (Ald. W.) by the arm and attempted to cajole him—the Hon. Baronet now told the Corporation that they were half knaves and fools: that they were composed of factious men, and applied to them the epithets demagogues and jesuits.

Sir W. Curtis.—I used them figuratively. (Laughter.)

Mr. Waithman continued.—How was it that those factious men of whom he spoke, could discuss public questions in this court, and he could not face them and put them down?—He then alluded to the circumstance of Mr. Ex-Sheriff Williams having given a private letter of his to Mr. Butterworth, to make use of it in opposing the city petition. This conduct was most reprehensible. He never had had any altercation with his worthy Colleague: he knew him to be a man of sulky habits, but he had kept that to himself. He concluded by stating that for 14 or 15 years he had struggled in this Court against a large majority, and had never thrown a reflection upon the motives of those to whom his opinions had been opposed.

Mr. Oldham said, when the Hon. Baronet accused the Committee of taking evidence in a slovenly manner, he would beg leave to ask him if he knew no other assembly whose committees took evidence in a slovenly manner?—(Hear.)—Had he never been present at a Committee, where he had seen the members of it, when a bell rang, rush out, leaving the chairman by himself, to vote upon a question which they knew nothing about?—He (Mr. O.) had with his own eyes witnessed such a scene, when the Hon. Baronet himself was left alone in the Chair.—(Hear, hear.)—He should have blushed to belong to such an assembly. He was not afraid, therefore, to compare this to another—an august assembly. They could here produce four men who possessed as much wisdom, learning, and talent, as any men the august assembly could produce.

Sir Claudius Hunter imputed the expressions of Sir W. Curtis to the warmth of debate. If they looked to the words of the Hon. Baronet, they really were not so abominably outrageous.—(Loud laughter.)—He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. Welsh said, with respect to the conduct of Sir W. Curtis, he had greatly aggravated it by the ungentlemanly language which he had used that day. Like an Old Sinner, he had added sin to sin. If the Court, therefore, did not give this vote of censure, their decided support, they did not deserve the name of Englishmen.---(Applause.)

Mr. Taylor said, if the Court derived honour from any thing, it was from the stand it had made against the progress of corruption—(Hear, hear.)—It would never fall from its high character by being told by courtiers that it meddled with matters above it. In all that the Hon. Baronet had said, he had not heard him offer an apology.

Sir W. Curtis—None.

Mr. Taylor would be proud, if he had used insolent language, to apologise for it.---(Hear.)---This was not the first insult that the Hon. Baronet had offered them.

Sir W. Curtis---Nor, perhaps, the last.

Mr. Galloway said, the conduct of that Baronet on that occasion was the most disgraceful of a long life of disgraceful acts.—(Cries of "Order.")—He had at length, by his folly, unmasked himself, and shown to his followers he was no longer worthy of their support.—(Cheers.)

The previous question was then put by the Recorder, and negatived; and the original motion carried by a great majority, without a divition.

Mr. Favell then moved that the foregoing Resolutions be signed by the town, clerk and published in the newspapers.

Mr. Alderman Atkins put it to the prudence of the town clerk, if he would set his hand to those violent resolutions. If he did, let him take the consequences.—(Laughter.)

The Resolution was put and carried in the same way as the other Resolutions.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Naples, dated Feb. 25.—"On the 13th of this month two loud subterraneous detonations were heard in the neighbouring communes of Vesuvius: these phenomena usually precede each eruption. From the night of the 16th to the 17th the detonations were renewed with violence and were heard from hence. On the following day it emitted a thick smoke; on the 18th it began to throw up a shower of cinders and stones, and soon after fragments of inflamed lava. This eruption again covered the whole extent of the crater, a width of about 20 toises, forming a crown of fire. For the two following days the eruption became more violent, and the boiling lava, which was filling the crater, and threatening at every moment to break over its sides, was seen distinctly during the night. At length, on the 21st, the lave forced its way into the southern part of the mountain by a new opening, from which it flowed in great abundance. The flowing took its direction slowly (it ran a toise a minute) towards the Hermitage of Saint Salvator. During the two following days the same phenomena succeeded without interruption, but without any increase of force.—Yesterday, towards 10 o'clock in the morning, the violence of the eruption was suddenly redoubled. The lava, which contined flowing in the same direction, when it reached the territory Cantroni, turned its course towards the west, and dashed itself into a valley. In the evening Vesuvius presented to the inhabitants of Naples the superb spectacle of a river of fire, rolling down the skirts of the mountain, through clouds of smoke. A brilliant flame arose from the crater, and nothing troubled this splendid evening, not even the fears and disasters which too often accompany this terrible phenomena. This time the lava took its direction through lands already burned and entirely desert, and no property appeared threatened with desolation. Vesuvius appeared calm to-day, but a brilliant sun prevents us from discovering what is passing on the mountain.'

BOW-STREET.

Miss Jessie Clarke v. *Hopkins.*—This was a case of domestic assault; and the parties holding a respectable rank in society, the Magistrate heard the matter privately in the library.

The defendant, Mr. Hopkins, is a young man, who about twelve months ago entered the Holy bands of matrimony with Miss Jessie Clarkes *mamma*. Miss Jessie Clarke is a fair young lady of sixteen or seventeen years of age; Shakespeare says, "If ladies be but fair and young they have the gift to know it:" this was exactly the case with Miss Jessie Clarke; and the knowledge, moreover, made her some what *high-toploftical*, as it were, in her general demeanour—not but what she was described as a very excellent young lady—any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, as the lawyers have it. But come to the assault complained of, and for which her youthful *papa* in-law was brought before his Worship in custody of Peter Perry, an excellent officer, who, from his height and capacious rotundity, is commonly denominated "Peter the *Great.*" It was thus:—

On monday evening Miss Jessie Clarke was practising at her pians in the drawingroom, when her papa-in-law, who was talking to to a lady at the other end of the room, desired her to desist, as the "*noise*" was unpleasant to him and prevented him hearing what was said. Now, whether it was the term *noise* which offended Miss Jessie, or the tone in which the reproof was delivered, we know not, but certain it is instead of desisting, she immediately began sounding the instrument from its lowest note to the very top of its Compass, with all the vigour and velocity her little fingers were capable of. This was a sort of defiance which no papa-in-law, however young he might be, could suffer to pass unnoticed; and Mr. Hopkins instantly determined on the line of conduct it would be proper for him to pursue. In the first place he took away the music-book from before her; but this produced no effect, she rattled away upon the keys as before. Secondly, he took the candles from the instrument, but she pursued her object with redoubled vigour, and the whole house reverberated with the discordant clashing she produced. Thirdly and lastly, having lost all patience, he took her round the waist, forced her away from the piano, and seating her upon a sofa, he held her there, in spite of her struggles, till she could struggle no longer, and she then went to bed.

This was the assault she complained of,—the carrying away from the piano-forte, and the forcible detention upon the sofa—both terrible indignities, certainly, for a young lady of any spirit to endure, and so she flew to the laws for redress, determined not to endure them peaceably. Unfortunately for this her determination, however, she gave her evidence with so much vigour—bethumping the Magistrate with words, almost as vigorously as she had before bethumped the poor pianoforte with her fair fists, that at last his Worship began to think her juvenile papa was perfectly right in the coercion he had used; and, upon her declaring that if she could have got her hands at liberty whilst her said juvenile papa was holding her upon the sofa, she would have scratched his eyes out, his Worship was perfectly convinced he was right, and discharged the warrant.

But the misfortunes of poor Mr. Hopkins were not to end here; for no sooner had the Magistrate pronounced Miss Jessie's complaint groundless, than she said her *mamma* had a complaint to prefer against him! This assertion was but too true, and Mr. Hopkins had the mortification of seeing his venerable spouse come forward, and declare upon oath, that he had pinched her, his said spouse, upon various occasions, till she was black and blue! and upon this declaration Mr. Hoykins was held to bail.

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1 Church Gate Street.